The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT $1.50 per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞ No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

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The Columbian.

O. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1886.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XX, NO 33
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. I., NO 23

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w	2 w	1 m	2 m	3 m	6 m	1 y
1 inch	$ 75	1 25	1 50	2 50	3 00	4 50	7 00
2 "	1 50	2 00	2 25	4 00	4 75	7 50	12 00
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¼ col	3 25	4 50	5 50	8 00	9 50	14 50	22 00
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1 column	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	80 00

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The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.
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CURES ALL HUMORS,
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which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, it was thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all
CHRONIC DISEASES
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Liver, Blood, and Lungs.
If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal.
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If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption.
Dr. Sage's CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," and Catarrhal Headache. 50 cents.

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A RELIABLE REMEDY For Sick Stomach, Torpid Liver, Bilious Headache, Costiveness, Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.
It is certain in its effects. It is gentle in its action. It is palatable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by assisting, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourselves, or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. Sold by all druggists everywhere. r

SELECT STORY.

MINERVA'S THIMBLE.

BY ETTIE ROGERS.

"The new tenants have sent their first load," said Minerva Lemoine, glancing casually through a curtainless window of the dismantled drawing room, from which a brawny truckman was just conveying the last article of furniture. "And our things have all gone—we are leaving nothing behind us except my thimble."

Miss Lemoine was not like the Minerva of the legend and the marble—she had no place of majesty, no panoply of power, no resplendent buckaler, no marvelous gifts from the gods! She was only a slim girl with a fair, pale face and innocent, sad brows; she was only a sort of factotum to a somewhat pretentious young kinswoman, and her most prized possession was a simple thimble—a dainty bijou of gold, edged with a fanciful rim of sapphires as blue as her own sweet eyes.

There was a little romance associated with the pretty thimble—it was the gift of one who had once been her dear lover, of one who was still her faithfully beloved, although he had passed out of her life and gone his unknown way in mystery and silence; of one in whose truth she still believed, despite all the time and change between them. This little gift was the ever vivid reminder of the happy days gone by; it was the magic circlet which brought back the bright visions and blissful dreams, tender promises and fond assurances of their shadowed love; it was the talisman which repelled all fears and doubts and kept faith quick eening where even hope had perished.

"Ours is the love of a perfect trust," Cyril Grosvenor had said to her at parting. "Though the whole earth might lay between you and me, still I know you would be true, my darling, and remain mine only. And though I might never again look upon your face, my dearest, still should I belong always to you and never to any other."

But her treasured little souvenir was no longer in her possession.

In the turmoil and disorder of packing and moving it had been mislaid or lost, and so suddenly and unaccountably had it disappeared, that even the wise Minerva of old, with all her acumen and her marvelous methods of research, might have despaired finding it.

"You can buy another, I suppose," was the indifferent remark of her young kinswoman—a haughty, showy young lady, who stood taking a final and rather lugubrious survey of the empty drawing room. "I declare, Min, you are more disturbed about that worthless thimble than you are about leaving the handsome old house. You haven't a bit of sentiment, Min, nor a bit of sympathy for anybody either. I myself positively feel hysterical now I begin to realize the house is actually sold and is to be occupied by strangers."

"They have brought some elegant new furniture—rose plush and ebony—and some exquisite statuttes in alabaster," Min said without the slightest concern for the imminent hysterics.

"Don't tell me what they are bringing," was the pettish response. "They are rich of course, or they could never have bought such a house as this. If there hadn't been a dreadful mortgage, or something, papa wouldn't have sold the place. But his difficulties have just begun, I suppose; we shall be getting poorer and poorer—I am sure of that! This year we can afford to rent something tolerably stylish and to keep our carriage; next year we shall come down to apartments and hired cabs, and the next will be an attic and destitution, I don't doubt," she added, more in wrath of present evil than with real apprehension for the future, perhaps.

"I shouldn't borrow trouble, Julie, if I were you," Min returned gently, as she followed the other down the brownstone steps of the abdicated mansion. "There are losses more sorrowful than those of riches, you know."

The loss of a memento thimble, or of an inconstant admirer, you mean, I suppose," Julia said, with a peculiar and not altogether agreeable smile flickering around her thin lips.

Min was silent. She could not discuss the one memory which she had kept sweet and sacred in the bleak and toilesome desert of her life.

"O, I know all about the affair," Julia continued, with her haughty eyes turned for a second furtively upon the fair pale face, which had flushed almost painfully. "Cyril Grosvenor made me his confidant, of course! And I think he really admires you, Min; but I wasn't a bit jealous, I assure you."

"No," Min murmured, half unconsciously, as the flush suddenly changed to a startled pallor.

"Indeed, no! Why should I have been?" Julia said with a little laugh which sounded cruelly jarring. "The fancy may stray though the heart is fixed, you know; and he was always frank enough with me about his small follies. He was charmingly candid about the interesting events of the summer spent in your delightful village."

Min walked on, slim and erect, her eyes strangely brilliant, a crimson flame wavering in each soft cheek, although she seemed almost as undisturbed as the serene May skies above her.

But she was not as composed as she seemed. Though she might live a hundred lives, she would never live to forget the sickening, suffocating pang of that one brief moment. She saw neither sky nor earth; neither the walls of brick and mortar around her, nor the pavements beneath her feet; she did not hear the noises of the busy day, nor even of the heavy vans rattling past her down the stony streets.

She saw instead the village home which had been her's until bereavement and misfortune had forced her into a toilsome dependency upon her haughty relative. She saw again the shady paths and the rippling lake, where, in moonlight and sunlight, two happy lovers had walked and talked or drifted with the breeze and tide; she felt again the clasp of clinging hands and the touch of clinging lips; she heard again the whispered promises, gladdening the sorrow of a parting which she had deemed would be brief, but which had been so mysteriously prolonged.

"Ours is the love of a perfect trust. Though I might never again look upon your face, my dearest, still should I belong always to you and never to any other," he had said.

And she had believed him; she had faith in his truth; and so she would have always to the end. That perfect trust had soothed the pang, and calmed the trembling heart, and in a brief moment Min was herself again.

"I never doubted that you and Mr. Grosvenor were the best of friends, Julie," she said at length, with a manner gently noncommittal.

"We were a great deal to each other," Julia declared, with an expression intended to imply much more than the declaration itself. "I think of him constantly, though I have never liked to speak of him to you—I thought you might be sensitive about that foolish summer flirtation, you know! I suppose you will scarcely care to see him now he has returned from Europe?"

Again Min started; the crimson flame again kindled in her cheeks, and her lips quivered with the eager question she was too proud to utter.

"He is likely to call in a few days," her tormentor pursued with another furtively searching glance at her proud, inscrutable face, "although of course you are not obliged to see him unless you wish. But I dare say he will scarcely remember you—Cyril has such a happy knack of forgetting the partners of his flirtations follies! He has a generous nature, though, in spite of his little faults; if he had only come back sooner we might not have been compelled to sell our hondsome house; as it is I suppose when we are once married he will help settle all poor papa's financial difficulties," she concluded as if she had finally communicated everything necessary to a pleasant understanding of the situation and would prefer to dismiss the subject.

And at the moment they arrived at the door of the new residence—a house scarcely less elegant than the handsome old residence in the more fashionable avenue a few blocks away.

"There is something left behind after all. Min!—was there ever anything so careless?" Julia exclaimed as she abruptly stopped at the top of the steps. "I left my bunch of keys—the keys of my writing desk and bureaus—on the mantel in my old room! You must go back instantly—I am quite too much fatigued myself! But then you wont mind, Min—you will have another chance to look for your invaluable thimble, you know.

Minerva turned back without demur; to be commanded and to obey had been her lot for all the weary years which she had spent beneath the sheltering roof of her none too beneficient relatives!

"And I may find my keepsake thimble after all," she thought as she walked back through the soft, clear sunshine, and again ascended the steps of the old familiar house and so at length entered the chamber designated. "I was using it last in this very room, and it may have dropped in some crevice or other.

She had secured the bunch of keys from the mantel, and just then she espied a glitter of something amid a pile of fragmentary papers which had been deposited in the grate.

The glitter was that of the missed souvenir indeed, and, as she delightedly seized it, she glanced to draw forth something else—a sealed envelope inscribed with her own name!

The penmanship was that of Cyril Grosvenor, and a letter was within the envelope, which was quite intact.

The girl trembled from head to feet, and her face became white as death. Instantly she divined what had been the sorrowful mystery which had sundered her from her dear lover and shadowed their perfect love.

"Julia hints you are but trifling with me," she read as she unfolded the letter, which shook and rustled in her startled grasp—"that there is a prior attachment which precludes the possibility of your caring earnestly for me. I am incredulous; I cannot believe my love was only a summer pastime for you! And yet, my darling, I should like you to send me some sweet assurance to dispel the doubts which at times beset me. "The Prince awaits his lady's call," but he cannot come again, unbidden, to be the target of your merry scorn! I await one sweet assuring word before I leave forever the——"

She could read no further; everything was a blur before her sight; almost unconsciously she thrust the letter within her bosom and turned away.

She felt chilled and blinded as she faintly descended the stairs and again into the street.

A huge furniture van at the instant had clashed against the curb; some black, projecting object loomed perilously close to her drooping head; but she saw nothing; neither did she hear a sharp warning, shouted too late.

For just then the black object toppled from the can and crushed down against her; she felt a thrust and a shock, and then all was blank oblivion.

When she regained her senses she was lying upon an improvised couch of Persian rugs in the dismantled drawing room, and a solitary watcher was kneeling by her side, one arm tenderly pillowing her head, one anxious hand holding some reviving draught to her lips.

Her eyes unclosed wonderingly, and closed again dreamily as she beheld the face so near her own.

Surely she must be dreaming! one of the distorted, chaotic dreams which always haunted her slumbers now! There had been no intercepted letter discovered among the litter of the grate! Julia was harsh and haughty, but not wicked! He could not be Cyril; his could not be the arm pillowing her bewildered head, his could not be the face so warm and tender close to her own.

"And he was true—true as my own heart. Ours was the love of a perfect trust," she murmured.

And with the murmur she again unclosed her eyes, now in complete and comprehensive consciousness. Then she uttered a faint little cry of wondering surprise, of unbelieving joy.

He was indeed her own Cyril, and his were the arms which impetuously drew her closer and more closely to him.

"And I should have remained true always, my darling; that perfect trust long ago conquered the doubts which distracted me for a time," he whispered as he kissed the fair face upturned to his own.

"But it was the fateful thimble which brought me here to you," Min smiled through her happy tears, when their explanations had presently been effected.

"It was certainly the magic thimble which unearthed the letter," he said with a responsive smile.

At the moment a little gasping sound diverted their attention, and both turned to perceive Julia standing by the open door, her attitude and expression suggestive of chagrin and discomfiture, no less than of amazement.

"I desired to know what had happened to Min," she began, in a tone of curiously commingled confusion and petulence.

"Several things have happened to her, I believe," Mr. Gosvenor said with a mischievous little laugh and a fond glance at Min's blushing face. "She has been nearly annihilated beneath an avalanche of carpeting; she has found a somewhat edifying letter which you neglected to mail for me more than a year ago, and the list of accidents and discoveries is to be completed by a wedding. Miss Minerva is to be installed as mistress of your old home, which was purchased for me by my agent, as I suppose you are already aware."

Julia, however, had not been aware of the fact; and the information did not lessen her embarrassment and mortification.

"Everything always does go wrong on a moving day," she soliloquized peevishly, as she wended her disconsolate way back to her new hired residence. "And only for the losing and finding of that wretched little thimble, things might have ended very differently."

President Cleveland's View of American Journalism.

HIS TWO LETTERS TO TWO DISTINGUISHED EDITORS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1885.
To Joseph Kepler, Esq., New York City.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter with the newspaper clipping which caused you so much annoyance.

I don't think there ever was a time when newspaper lying was so general and so mean as at present, and there never was a country under the sun where it flourished as it does in this. The falsehoods daily spread before the people in our newspapers, while they are proofs of the mental ingenuity of those engaged in newspaper work, are insults to the American love for decency and fair play of which we boast.

I hasten to reply to your letter that the allegation contained in the slip you send me, to the effect that you ever asked a personal favor of me, is entirely and utterly false. You have never in the slightest manner indicated a wish, claim of preference touching any appointment to office, or any official act of mine, and the only occasion I remember when I ever had any conversation with you was during a short and very friendly call you made upon me in Albany, during my term as Governor. If I ever received a letter or message from you on any subject I have forgotten it—a thing I should not be apt to do.

While I am sorry that any friendliness you may have felt or exhibited for me has been the cause of embarrassment to you, I cannot refrain from saying that if you ever become a subject of newspaper lying, and attempt to run down and expose all such lies, you will be a busy man, if you attempt nothing else.

Hoping that the denial which I send is sufficiently explicit, I am yours very sincerely.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25 1886.
C. H. Jones, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.

DEAR SIR: I confess to some surprise at the tenor of your last letter to me and a later one to Col. Lamont.

There are several millions of people in the United States who have much more time to write letters to the President than he can possibly find to reply.

I have not written, as you requested an explanation of the manner in which something claimed to be a lettter from you to me, but which you declared was not a true copy, found its way into print, because I knew I could not account for its appearance, and for the further reason that I did not exactly see why I should become in any way involved in a newspaper war over the publication of a letter which you said was not a copy of one in my possession.

Your letter containing as it did an allusion to the Post Office at Jacksonville, was sent to the Post Office Department to be put with other papers touching that subject, so that when it was under consideration the suggestions made would not be overlooked. There it remained until one day the Postmaster-General came to me with it and said that he had been applied to for permission to take a copy, but instead of complying he had brought it to me. I of course, at once determined that no copy should be taken of it and then and there resumed it into my custody, and put it away. I have not seen it since until to-day, when, after a hunt of more than an hour, I have found it. I herewith enclose it to you with the assurance that no one but myself has seen it since it came to my possession.

I am surprised that newspaper talk should be so annoying to you, who ought so well to underderstand the utter and complete recklessness and falsification in which they so generally indulge.

When after one of your interviews with me, kind friends put under my eye what purported to be an account of some dreadfully foolish things which you had said, I did not allow them to disturb me at all, feeling perfectly confident that the alleged interview was false. Yours very truly.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

A Historic Book.

The one which all the kings of England, from Henry I to Edward VI, took the coronation oath, is in a private library in England.

It is a manuscript of the four evangelists, written on vellum.

The original binding, in a perfect state of preservation, consists of two oaken boards, an inch thick, fastened together with a thong of leather.

The Poverty of Ireland.

WHY THE IRISH EMIGRATE—RENTS AND WAGES—A MARKET SCENE IN GALWAY.

A correspondent to the New York *Sun* thus writes of the condition of Ireland:

The present population of Ireland is almost exactly what it was at the beginning of the century. It was then about five millions, and rapidly increased until 1841, when it numbered 8,196,000. Then it began to diminish, and in 1881 numbered only 5,174,000—a loss of a million every decade. This bare fact is strong presumptive evidence that the economic conditions of the country are bad, and at least largely responsible for the present condition of things. An English guide book innocently says: "In 1845 the failure of the potato and consequent famine caused it rapidly to decline through increased emigration; and with the absence of manufactures, and by changes in the methods of agriculture, the decrease has continued up to the present time." It is, after all, a sort of confession that the system is at least partly to blame.

The Irish do not more readily leave their country than do the people of other countries. They are readily much attached to Ireland, and there is no better proof of this than the fact that they always consider it a duty to contribute to the fund for the liberation of the country from British rule. When they obtain home rule there is no doubt thousands of them will flock back to Ireland, because of their attachment to their old home.

Nothing is more astonishing than to find a country with such resources as Ireland, and so few of them even so fairly developed. There is a fair supply of good coal, but it is entirely undeveloped, and what is used is brought almost wholly from England. There are immense deposits of iron ore—red hemitite and bog iron, both in abundance, the former in connection with the coal deposits. In happier days there were at one time very many small furnaces and iron works here and there over Ireland, but they are all gone now. The iron wealth of the country, too, like the coal, lies all undeveloped and unused. The English wisely account for this by saying that there is no capital in Ireland with which to develop its resources. It is very true that there is not much capital in the country, but it is also true that the English have always carefully strangled such Irish industries as showed the least signs of vitality, unless they were in lines which could offer no competition with "British interests." Unfortunately for Ireland, these British interests allow the existence of no rival interests, if it is their power to kill them.

In passing through the various towns of Ireland, except Belfast and a few other towns in the north, one notices an almost entire absence of manufacturing industry of any kind. The people say: "We formerly had a woollen mill, or cotton mill, but it is not running now." It is a story of departed glory or prosperity almost everywhere. The lack of prosperity is well shown by the stationary and often diminishing population of the towns. Cork had 80,000 people in 1861, and did not increase a hundred in the following twenty years, and the same is true of scores of other towns. Many are going into actual decay. Galway is an example. It has a fine harbor, and ought to be the great terminus of the North Atlantic steamship routes, but its shipping is really very unimportant. It is a town slowly going into decay and ruin. In some streets there are whole lines of warehouses, three and four stories high, which have been wholly unused for years, and are going into decay.

Rents of houses in the towns are not high as compared with rents in our Atlantic towns, but they are very high when we consider the low wages received, and the depressed state of nearly all industries. A hovel, fit only for pigs, can be rented in the suburbs of Galway and other like towns for 50 cents a week, but then the laborer's wages are only $2.50 a week at most, and bread and meat are relatively high. American fresh beef is about 15 cents a pound in Galway, and bread is as dear as in New York. The Irish poor make shift to live on potatoes alone when they cannot get bread and beef. The prices of butter, eggs and milk need not be mentioned, for the Irish poor seldom indulge in such luxuries.

In Ulster farm laborers get somewhat higher pay than in the west and south of Ireland; but even here $3 a week is very fair wages, and this without food of any kind, as a rule In the west and south about $2.50 a week is common wages. In many parts of the country I asked carefully about wages, and could hear of nothing above 50 cents a day for unskilled labor, except in a few favored towns like Belfast, and in these one occasionally hears of 75 cents a day. I talked with a young man who was going to Enniskillen—a town of nearly 6,000 people, in Ulster, to work as a coach painter. He was to work for 28 shillings a week—say just about $7. He said that the same work was paid about 50 cents a week more in Belfast. A printer in Galway told me that his wages were nominally a pound a week, but that he worked enough overtime to get 24 shillings ($6) as an average. His living cost him about $4.

But the lot of farm laborers and small renters is hardest of all. The homes of these are usually most miserable excuses for human habitations. They are seldom surrounded by shrubbery of any kind, and never by any fruit trees. The only orchards in the country are small enclosures of fruit trees owned by the nobility or wealthy farmers. They are very few, however. I seldom caught sight of an apple or pear tree, and yet these fruits both grow well in Ireland. Tenants on leases sometimes have fairly comfortable and attractive homes, but the yearly tenants are much more numerous, and these have only one prominent work—to get money enough to pay the rent. Very large numbers of them are in arrears for some years' rent. Their houses are all stone huts of only one room and one story as a rule, and the pig and chickens, when they are fortunate enough to have any, usually share the hut with the family. They are not delicate about these matters, and not too proud to associate on even terms with the pig. Many of them cannot even afford to keep a pig, and the keeping of a cow is a condition of affluence which few of them reach.

Not one child in ten among these yearly tenants and farm laborers ever goes to school a day. There are no schools for them, in the first place, and if the schools were available few of them would be able to bear the necessary expense of attending. In the towns there are usually some schools available for the poor, but the opportunities are not good, and very few children of the very poor even in the towns get any schooling at all. It is often said that the people of Ireland are to blame for their own condition; but if this be admitted also that very little can reasonably be expected from people whose education is absolutely nothing.

English and Scotch landlords usually leave on their estates at least a part of the year; the land is generally let in large tracts on long leases, and the people

The Columbian.

G. B. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

BLACK NAMED ON FIRST BALLOT.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania held their convention in the Opera House at Harrisburg on Wednesday. It was an immense gathering of representative men from all over the state, and there were more visitors to the city in the capacity of lookers-on, than as delegates. The fight for governor early narrowed down to William A. Wallace and Chauncey F. Black, and for a time it was hard to tell which was ahead, but when the friends of Mr. Wallace made the mistake of putting his candidacy as a rebuke to the national administration for what they termed "Democratic Cameronism" in the distribution of the offices, it gave Chauncey F. Black a boom that placed him in nomination on the first ballot. Wallace's friends were earnest and active, and embraced such staunch Democrats as Senator Eckley B. Coxe, Congressmen Mutchler and Speer, and Senator McAteer, while Black was ably represented by Congressman Maish, Chairman Hensel and a host of friends on the street.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 a. m. by chairman Hensel, and a temporary organization effected by the election of ex-Judge Herman of Cumberland county as temporary chairman. He made a telling speech on taking the chair. Ex-Congressman Mortimer F. Elliott was made permanent chairman, and he too responded with an address that brought forth rounds of applause at the close of almost every sentence. After the reports of committees on credentials and resolutions the nomination of candidates for governor was in order. The convention was composed of 359 delegates and 180 were necessary for a choice. We are unable to give full details of the convention, as the Thursday morning papers failed to reach here before going to press. The other nominees are R. Bruce Ricketts of Luzerne for Lieutenant Governor, Maxwell Stephenson of Philadelphia for Congress-at-large, J. Simpson Africa of Huntingdon for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and W. J. Brennan of Pittsburg for Auditor-General.

THE CONGRESSIONAL SITUATION.

Thus far but three counties have held their congressional conventions in the Eleventh district. Columbia has instructed for Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Luzerne has two sets of conferrees, one instructed for Mr. Buckalew, and the other for Michael Cassidy of Carbon. Lackawanna held its convention on Monday and instructed for Frank Beamish, with power to select his own conferrees. Montour will hold its delegate election on the 21st, and the contest will be between Jesse Amerman and Dr. Neubaker, Mr. Buckalew having decided not to enter the fight in that county. Monroe will probably present Mr. Storm for renomination, Pike will name Senator Rowland, and Carbon will go for Klotz or Cassidy. Mr. Buckalew has his own county, and he is justly entitled to the Luzerne delegation. Beamish and Neubaker are supposed to be friendly to him, and if he secures their support he will have four counties and his nomination will be sure. There is no telling however what complications may arise, as each candidate will be likely to use every effort to obtain his own nomination. With our large majority and the character of our candidate, Columbia should be given the nomination without a struggle.

Judge Schuyler of Northampton county has recently rendered a decision on the discharge of prisoners, of which the substance is as follows: The Act of May 10, 1871 authorizing the board of prison inspectors to discharge convicts who shall have served out the term of their imprisonment, does not authorize the discharge of prosecutors or defendants sentenced only to pay the costs.

The power to discharge prisoners, committed for costs alone, is vested in the county commissioners, but it seems that no discharge can be made until after confinement.

The county commissioners have power to advance the sum necessary to discharge a prisoner, committed for costs alone, if by so doing, money can be saved to the treasury; but this power should be exercised on the merits of each case, and with a view to the general good.

Beaver's Trade Orders Not a Convenience.

From the Bellefonte Watchman.

General Beaver's store orders are below par and *won't bring the cash.* We know of an instance where forty dollars' worth of these orders, coupons, shinplasters, or whatever they call them, were purchased by a man as an accommodation, and when he presented them at the company store and demanded the cash for them he couldn't get it, but had to take out his forty dollars' worth in sugar at eight cents a pound, which was half a cent a pound more than he could have purchased the same quality of sugar for in Bellefonte.

Mayor Smith of Philadelphia is accused of receiving and retaining in his possession until now, moneys paid in January by the pawnbrokers for licenses, and which by law, should have been handed to the city treasurer at once. This is a misdemeanor, and he can be prosecuted for it. The "dandy" mayor is off on a summer trip, and has made no answer to the charge as yet.

There have been 6,389 failures in the United States so far this year, against 7,367 last year. There appears to be something after all in the idea that a change in the politics of the national administration does not necessarily involve universal business ruin.

When the *Montour American* talks about Mr. Storm's running as an independent candidate for congress if Mr. Buckalew should be nominated in this district, it talks nonsense. Mr. Storm is not that kind of a man.

Joseph Scranton has been renominated for congress by the republicans of Lackawanna county. His opponent will probably be Jud[illegible] Woodward of Wilkesbarre.

James G. Blaine's birthplace at West Brownsville is now used as a washing-machine factory.

James ought to be passed through that house again.

CHAUNCEY F. BLACK,
Democratic Candidate For Governor.

Business Growing Better.

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's last week record a continuance of the favorable features in trade circles heretofore noted. The moderate increase in east bound trunk line tonnage, backed by heavy lake shipments and rail around Chicago, is significant. West bound shipments are also increasing, particularly of dry goods from New York and Boston. The movement of general merchandise at over twenty leading distributing centers is reported to be above the August average in late years, with a steady improvement noted in many instances. Stocks of merchandise at interior points are reported moderate. Special hop crop reports point to a probable total crop of 65,000 bales in the United States, 20,000 bales in New York state, and the remainder on the Pacific coast. Old hops on hand aggregate 120,000 bales and the probable consumption the coming year is placed at 140,000 bales. The old hops are of very poor quality. Sugar is again lower in price owing to heavy supplies in sight. Higher prices for coffee in Europe strengthened spot, but Rio correspondents report a larger crop there than last year.

Where Are the Proofs?

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* brings the following accusation against the gentleman who now resides in the White House:

"When President Cleveland voluntarily made promise after promise to the country, which he broke as fast as he made them, or before the ink with which they were written was dry upon the paper, the press should have lashed him vigorously for it."

It will be difficult to convince impartial observers, such as *The Sun* has shown itself to be in this question, that these changes are founded in truth.

If Mr. Cleveland has broken so many promises, and broken them with such uncommon speed, it must be easy to state the facts specifically and precisely.

What are these broken promises? When were they made, to whom were they made, and how were they broken? Did they relate to matters of moment, or were they trivial and of no consequence? Let us have specifications and proofs; or else let the accusation be withdrawn and abandoned.

Exaggeration and double dealing cannot be admitted in a controversy of this sort. The American people will see to it that there is fair play in any public debate upon the merits or alleged demerits of the President.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Case in a Nutshell.

The Mexican dispute hangs on a single question of fact, and the appointment of a special commissioner to ascertain and report the fact on which the controversy hinges, was a sensible and proper act by the Government.

Secretary Bayard, in his official review of the case furnished to Congress stated that there was no pretence that Cutting had circulated in Mexico the libel published in the United States. And if Secretary Bayard was correctly informed on that point, it was his plain and imperative duty to demand Cutting's release, and to enforce the demand by war if necessary.

Since then Cutting has been several times reported as admitting that he himself took into Mexico a copy of his El Paso paper containing the libel and there exhibited it, before his arrest, and the Mexican Judge who decided the case and sentenced Cutting treated the circulation of the paper by Cutting as an undisputed fact in the case. If Cutting circulated the libel in Mexico before his arrest, he was by his own act subject to the Mexican laws and answerable to the Mexican courts and the United States Government has not the shadow of right to interfere in his behalf.

The marrow of the case is in the single fact as to Cutting's circulation of the libel in Mexico before his arrest, and as that fact is in dispute the government must first officially and conclusively ascertain the truth, and a special commissioner has been wisely summoned to that duty.—*Times.*

Senator Sherman and the Missing Purse.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.

"Senator," said a strange gentleman addressing the Hon. John Sherman on a train the other day, "the conductor of this train has lost his pocket-book, containing $200, and unless he finds it he is a ruined man Now, I believe you have it in your power to relieve him of his embarrassment. In short Senator, I believe you have that pocket-book in your valise."

"Sir!" exclaimed the Senator, rising to his feet.

"Pardon me, Senator, I do not accuse you of anything. It was all a mistake."

"Well, sir, let us look," said the Senator, still very indignant. The valise was thrown open, and there, sure enough, was the pocket-book. The Senator had gone to the conductor's room to make a change of linen, and had pulled down the blinds. In the darkness he had gathered up, with the cast-off linen, the pocket-book, which the canductor had carelessly left upon the seat. It took lots of nerve for the strange gentleman to seem to accuse the Senator of theft, but he was so firmly convinced of the accuracy of his theory, on being made acquainted with the facts, that he undertook the task.

A Party Without an Issue.

The "Sick Man" of the political world at this time is the Republican party. It has been striving hard to persuade itself that the Democracy is in a bad way, but its own condition excites the gravest apprehensions of its friends.

Five causes tend to impair the health, if not to threaten the life, of the once "Grand Old Party." First, it has postively no issue on which to go to the people. It was kept alive for years after its mission ended by two things—the use of money and the abuse of Democracy. But it is positively destitute of an issue. "Protection" is an absurdity because there is no Free Trade party and the Republicans, like the Democrats, are divided in opinion on the tariff. "Southern outrages" are unavailable. The "bloody shirt" is washed as white as snow. The "solid South" is a failure, because it is understood that the South is as untrammelled in its political action as is the North. The neglect of the Democracy to lower taxation or to relieve public burdens is not available, because the Republican Senate has stood obstinately and obdurately in the way of retrenchment and tax reform. Hence the "Sick Man" has only one appeal to make to the people, and that is: "Give us back the Government offices instead of allowing the Democracy to retain its control."

Secondly, the Prohibition movement is a serious cause of Republican ailment. As the Prohibition strength increases the Republican strength naturally decreases. For years the Prohibitionists have been allies of the Republican party. They have trusted to Republicanism to aid their cause, only to be betrayed whenever the interests of Republican leaders prompted the conciliation of anti-temperance influence. Now the Prohibition party looms up into the proportions of an important separate organization and is increasing in numbers, especially in the doubtful States, every year. Since it helped to defeat Mr. Blaine for the Presidency thousands of earnest supporters have swelled its ranks in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and the Western States.

A third cause of the Republican malady is the Labor movement. The Republican party is the creator of monopolies. The encroachments of corporations on the rights of the people have been made possible by Republican legislation. There is not an intelligent laboring man in the country who does not know that the Jay Goulds and Huntingtons have been the supporters of Republicanism; that their money has been spent to elect Republican Administrations, to corrupt Republican office-holders and to purchase seats on the Supreme Bench for their Republican tools. The first demand of intelligent Labor is for laws that, while just to corporations, will limit the dangerous powers that have been bestowed upon them under Republican rule and prevent them from building up monopolies, dishonestly swelling their capital and levying undue charges on the people in order to pay interest on fradulent stock. Can such reforms be expected under a Republican Administration?

Fourthly, the Republican party no longer has "October States," nor can it now concentrate upon them a federal official army and an unlimited corruption fund. Everybody knows how Indiana was carried by "soap" in 1880 and how the Republican October victory in that State saved Garfield after his cause had been paralyzed by the defeat in Maine. This advantage is now lost to the Republicans.

A fifth cause for the "Sick Man's" unfortunate condition is the loss to the Republican party of its heretofore valuable capital of ghost stories concerning the Democracy. It can no longer make even the silliest people believe that Democratic ascendancy means the destrction of business interests, the degradation of the public service, the overthrow of constitutional provisions, the payment of the rebel debt, the pensioning of Confederate soldiers and the return of the South to the saddle. The Democratic Administration has shown the stupid falsity of such slanders. It has improved the business of the country, elevated the public service despite some undesirable appointments, raised the standard of the national honor, done equal justice to all sections and faithfully obeyed the Constitution.

Without issues to present, without 100,000 Federal offices to assess, without the old assistance from corporations, without money to purchase votes and without the power to successfully slander the Democracy, the Republican party is indeed a very "Sick Man."—*World.*

Mr. Arthur Gets His Money.

When ex-President Arthur was collector of customs at New York about $12,000 were stolen from the custom house, and when the deficiency became known at the treasury department the balance due the collector on his salary $927, was withheld. Congress at its last session relieved Mr. Arthur from all responsibility from the losses and directed a settlement of his accounts. His accounts have just been closed at the treasury department and a warrant issued in his favor for the amount withheld from his salary.

The President is taking a month's vacation in the Adirondacks.

A Mexican Lawyer's Views.

THERE WILL BE NO WAR, BUT MEXICO, HE THINKS IS JUSTIFIABLE IN THE CUTTING CASE.

Y. Sepolveda, a lawyer and a resident of the City of Mexico, now in Philadelphia recently expressed the following opinion on the Cutting case: "The excitement in regard to the Cutting affair is confined to the border territory of both countries. At the Mexican capital there is no unwarranted agitation. The government and the press are discussing the question candidly. I have just come from Washington, where I talked with Secretary Bayard and other officials and I find the same state of feeling there. From the President down there exists nothing but the kindest feeling toward the Mexican Government and a desire to settle all differences amicably.

"I am satisfied that the United States was not fully advised in regard to the matter when it made a demand for Cutting's release. It is a well established principle of international law that a nation has a right to punish offenders who perpetrate on foreign soil crimes against its citizens. France Italy and several other nations have this provision. It may be a wrong principal, and the United States may not like it, but as the law exists, Mexico has a right to take advantage of it. The present agitation may lead to a change in international law. It is my opinion that Cutting will be treated leniently by the Mexican Government as soon as the questions raised are decided. Perhaps he will be pardoned. The government don't want to be bothered with him, and will be apt to release him soon after it satisfies the United States that its cause is justifiable.

"If war ensues it will be upon Mexican territory, because the invading army will be that of the United States. I do not think any European nation would come to Mexico's aid, because it might lead to very serious complications in European and South American affairs. It would certainly look bad for so strong a nation as the United States to declare war against its weak sister republic, whose moral guardian it has ever been. It would be indiscreet, too, on account of the commercial interests of the United States. But, as I said, there will be no war, and one strong reason for my belief is the fact that Mr. Mariscal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington, both have American wives."

Wisconsin's Fiery Scourge.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE INFLICTED BY THE FOREST FLAMES, $1, 160,000.

The forest fires have begun burning again at Humbolt, Chocalay, Baraga and along the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Wisconsin. A great area of pine timber is being burned over and much damage done. A fire broke out one mile west of Spencer, Friday, which for a time threatened to far surpass Sunday's blaze, as a towering sheet of flame steadily moved towards the village with a roar that could be heard for miles. Every one packed up and moved out, some going to Romeo with their goods, while others went into camp on Sunday's burned territory. Wagon loads of goods and furniture were taken out into the streets so as to be ready to leave at a moment's notice. People in Unty, Colby and Marionville were fighting the fire all day.

So wide is the territory traversed by the forest fires in Northern and Middle Wisconsin and so meagre the information as to the actual extent of the damage, that the losses can only be roughly approximated. The greatest damage was to standing timber, which is the source of wealth of that district. Portage, Marathon, Wood, Clark, Brown, Door and Calumet counties suffered most severely. President Hiles, of the Dexterville and Lake Superior road, who returned Sunday from the devastated region, places the lumber and standing pine damage at several millions. He says unless heavy rains intervene within fourteen days half the timber resources of the counties named will be destroyed. The drought has been so long sustained that leaves have withered and fallen weeks before their time, swamps and marshes have dried up, creeks have disappeared and streams have dwindled down to insignificant rivulets. Everything, therefore, burned like tinder, with no barrier to impede progress. Hundreds of thousands of acres of openings, where the second growth of pine was growing, have been burned over.

The Delaware Peach Crop.

OVER TWO MILLION BASKETS WILL BE GATHERED.

The peach crop at Rehoboth and the surrounding country bordering on the bay is quite good. One orchard of 500 trees will approximate 2,000 boxes of fruit; another of 1,000 will furnish over 3,000. The Troths have begun to go into market, and 100 boxes have been shipped. The crop on the eastern shore of Maryland is exceedingly promising. All the orchards in Kent, Dorchester, Somerset and other counties lying along the Chesapeake bay are loaded with fruit. The Baltimore and Delaware Bay railroad, which is the outlet for Kent county, will furnish over 1,500,000 baskets; Queen Annie's and Kent railroad, 150,000 baskets; Delaware and Chesapeake road, the outlet of Talbot county, 200,000; Cambridge and Seaford railroad, the outlet of Dorchester, 80,000 baskets, and the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad, the egress for Somerset, Wicomico, Worchester counties and eastern Virginia, will make shipments amounting to 135,000 bushels.

Trout Laws.

The Act of Assembly passed June 11, 1885 regulating the catching of trout, is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted &c.*, That it shall be unlawful for any person to catch, kill, or expose to sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been caught or killed, any speckled trout, save only from the fifteenth day of April to the fifteenth day of July, under a penalty of ten dollars for each trout so killed, or had in possession, but this act shall not prevent any person from catching trout with nets in waters owned by himself to stock other waters.

SECTION 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the above are hereby repealed.

The manner of proceedure to collect the penalty is prescribed by the Act of May 1, 1873, and is as follows:

Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act (such violations not being separately and particularly provided for in other sections of said act), shall forfeit and pay the penalty or penalties attached to the same; and it shall be the duty of any constable having knowledge of such violation to make complaint thereof to the nearest justice of the peace of the proper county, and any other person having such knowledge may enter complaint before such justice; and the said justice shall forthwith issue his warrant for the arrest of the offender, and upon such offender being brought before him shall proceed and hear and determine as to the truth of the offence charged on the oath or affirmation of one or more witnesses to the same: *Provided*, That the person making the complaint shall be a competent witness; and if the person or persons so arrested shall be found guilty, he or she or they, shall be convicted of a misdemeanor, and sentenced to pay the fine or fines, penalty or penalties attached to such violation, together with costs; one-half of which penalty shall go to the informer, and the remaining one-half shall be forthwith paid over to the treasurer of the county in which the offence was committed; and on default of payment, the offender shall be committed to the common jail of the proper county for the term of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed: *Provided*, That said conviction shall be had within six months from the time of committing the offence: *And provided further*, That the defendant may, on refusing to pay said penalty, enter into a recognisance, with one or more sufficient sureties, to answer said complaint on a charge for misdemeanor, before the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the county in which the offence is committed, which court, on conviction of the defendant of the offence charged and failure to pay the penalty or penalties imposed by this act, together with costs shall commit said defendant to the common jail of the county for a period of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed.

Whenever any officer, constable or other person, making complaint of the violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall fail to recover the penalty or penalties therein mentioned, in any prosecution or suit commenced by him or them pursuant to the foregoing sections of this act, the costs of suit incurred by him of them shall be a charge upon the proper county, and shall be audited and allowed as other county charges are audited and allowed.

The statement made in the Phila. *Times* of the 13th, that C. B. Jackson Esq. of Berwick would contest the congressional nomination with Mr. Buckalew is so absurd as to scarcely need denial. The gentlemen named are warm friends, and even if Mr. Jackson had congressional aspirations he would hardly wait until after the county convention has instructed for Mr. Buckalew, and then announce his candidacy. Somebody has been imposing on the *Times*.

District Attorney Metzgar of Williamsport is the candidate for state senator in Lycoming county.

Three Peculiarities

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier and regulating medicine, is characterized by three peculiarities, namely:

1st: The combination of the various remedial agents used.

2d: The proportion in which the roots, herbs, barks, etc., are mixed.

3d: The process by which the active medicinal properties are secured.

The result is a medicine of unusual strength and curative power, which effects cures heretofore unequalled. These peculiarities belong exclusively to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and are

Unknown to Others

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared with the greatest skill and care, by pharmacists of education and long experience. Hence it is a medicine worthy of entire confidence. If you suffer from scrofula, salt rheum, or any disease of the blood, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, or kidney and liver complaints, catarrh or rheumatism, do not fail to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends as the best blood purifier on earth." WM. GAFF, druggist, Hamilton, O. "Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofulous humor, and done me worlds of good otherwise." C. A. ARNOLD, Arnold, Me.

A book containing many additional statements of cures will be sent to all who desire.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

TRIAL LIST FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1886.

Mrs. D. B. Frederick vs Edward Lyons.
Sarah G. Hosler vs. Israel Bittenbender.
Stephen Bittenbender vs. Samuel Bowers, with notice to Odd Fellows Hall Ass'n of Orangeville, terre tenants.
Charles M. Conyngham and L. C. Paine, doing business as Conyngham & Paine, vs James McAlarney and Mary McAlarney, his wife.
Jacob Haines vs. N. & W. R. Ry. Co.
A. B. Brickbaum's use vs W. H. Brickbaum.
James Moyer vs Jerome S. Lewars, Admr. of Joseph Clewell, dec'd.
M. G. Hughes and Hermon Fahringer vs John Lloyd.
H. W. Hess, O. B. Hess and I. J. Thomas, partners, doing business in the firm name of Hess & Thomas vs Hiram F. Everett.
Wm. H. Yorger vs Locust Mountain Water Co.
H. E. Hencock vs. Wm. Masteller.
J. F. Smith, now to use of Catawissa Depo't Bank vs. S. C. Greasy.
Clark Callender, ex't of Joseph Hess, dec'd vs Francis L. Hess.
Albert E. Cadow vs. D. L. & W. R. R. Co.
Theodore F. Craig vs. Mahala Craig and Daniel F. Seybert.
Charles W. Van Essen vs Thomas Webb and the Columbia County Agricultural Society.
J. H. Kline, adm'r of Hiram R. Kline vs Ellen Kline.
C. E. Pennock, J. L. Pennock and John S. Pennock, trading as the firm of C. E. Pennock & Co. vs. Charles Reichart.
John Brum and Alexanda Brum, his wife, in right of the wife vs Elias Shuman and Catharine Shuman, for words spoken by the said Catharine.
Charles W. McKelvy and Deborah J. McKelvy, his wife, to the use of the said Deborah, O. S. Willits and Josephine Willits, his wife, to the use of the said Josephine, James H. Ramsay, Charles C. Hagenbuch and Anna B. Hagenbuch his wife, to the use of the said Anna, Charles Ramsay, William P. Ramsay and Robert N. Ramsay vs. Charles B. Brockway.
Benjamin Fetterman vs J. Boyd Robison.
Charles Reichart vs. Emanuel Mauser.
H. W. Bower vs Martha S. Ferris, wife of O. S. Ferris, owner, and George O. Welliver, contractor.
John L. Brumbauch vs the D. L. & W. R. R. Co.
Patrick Burns, by his mother and next friend, Margaret Burns, vs I. A. Riley, Layfayette F. Lentz and William Liley, trading as Louis A. Riley & Co.
Aaron Boone vs Espy Lime and Cement Co.
H. F. Everett vs Bruce F. Sutliff and Philip L. Hess late doing business under the name of B. F. Sutliff and P. L. Hess.
O. B. Millard vs John Snyder.
George O. Wellliver vs O. F. Ferris and Martha L. Ferris, his wife, owner, or reputed owner.
H. W. Hess, O. B. Hess and Mrs. Thomas, partners, doing business as Hess & Thomas vs. Hiram F. Everett.
C. H. Brockway vs Columbia county with service on Stephen Pohe, Washington Parr and Eli Mendenhall.
A. K. Smith vs Samuel Bugler.
J. B. Patton vs A. P. Heller.
The Cuilis Manufacturing Co vs Clark I. Thomas.
I. H. Wagner, D. W. Muffley and D. F. Wagner, trading under the firm name of Watsontown Planing Mill Co. vs C. F. Harder.
William Brickbaum vs John B. Casey.
Augustus Bibby and Julia, his wife, in right of said wife vs George Hartman, Mary Hartman and Clinton Ellis, admr's of the estate of Sallie E. Rettmeyer deceased.
James Yost vs Wilson Ager and Elisha Ager.
Albert Billstob vs Hiram Eckroat.
S. B. Whitney vs S. B. Bowman.
S. B. Whitney vs S. B. Bowman.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common **Blotch**, or **Eruption**, to the worst **Scrofula. The best Blood Purifier ever discovered. By Druggists.**

PRICE $1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00.

WE ARE INDEBTED

TO THE SOUTH FOR

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

No medicine is so universally used in the Southern States as SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It won its way into every Southern home by pure, sterling merit. It there takes the place of a doctor and costly prescriptions. It is a

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Purely vegetable; gentle in its action; can be safely given to any person, no matter what age.

It promotes Digestion, dissipates nasty Sick Headache, and gives a strong, full tone to the system. It has no equal as a Preparatory Medicine, and can be safely used when a doctor cannot be called in.

Endorsed by persons of the highest character and eminence as the

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

If the child has the colic, it is a sure and safe remedy. It will restore strength to the overworked father, and relieve the wife from low spirits, headache, dyspepsia, constipation and like ills.

"MY ONLY FAMILY MEDICINE."

"I have been a user of Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. It is a pure, good reliable medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it.

"I find the Regulator very safe, harmless and reliable as a family medicine, and have used it for any disorder of the system and found it to act like a charm. I believe if it was used in time it would prove a great preventive of sickness. I have often recommended it to my friends, and shall continue to do so.

"REV. JAS. M. HOLLINS,
"Pastor M. E. Church South, Fairfield, Va."

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK.
of York.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
R. BRUCE RICKETTS.
of Luzerne.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM J. BRENNAN.
of Allegheny.

FOR CONGRESS-AT-LARGE,
MAXWELL STEPHENSON.
of Philadelphia.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA.
of Huntingdon.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.
Subject to the decision of the Conferees of the 11th District.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
JOHN G. FREEZE.
Subject to the decision of the Conferees of the 24th District.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
A. L. FRITZ,
Of Bloomsburg.
JAMES T. FOX,
Of Beaver Township.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
JAMES LAKE,
Of Scott Township.
C. G. MURPHY,
Of Centralia.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

BEAVER—Levi Michael, George Dreisbach, Isaac Klingerman, Moses schlecher, J. P. Fry, Jesse Rittenhouse.
BERWICK, E—A. D. Seely, Freeman Sitler, Jacob Campbell, Hiram W. Bower.
BERWICK, W—John Frantz, George A. Carey, Will T. Snyder.
BENTON—Emanuel Laubach, Benton; Frank T. Shultz, Haven Creek; George Gibbons, Cambra; Reuben Sigfried, Benton.
BLOOM, E—John B. Casey, C. B. Robbins, C. H. Campbell, chas. R. Housel.
BLOOM, W—Guy Jacoby, David Girton, John Wellliver, Jas. M'Bride.
BRIARCREEK—Gideon Michael, Geo. W. Miller, William Lamon, Cyrtus Smith.
CATAWISSA—Wm. T. Creasy, Wm. Berkheimer, Wm. Schuck, Allen Barnett.
CENTRALIA—Michael W. Brennan, David Walsh, John Hennessey.
CENTRE—J. F. Rink, John Wanich, Sanderson Hagenbuch, Arthur Creasy, A. J. Kocher, Albert Kelchner, Levi Remley.
CONYNGHAM, N—Hoyt Canfield, Patrick J. Cain, William Callagy.
CONYNGHAM, S—John P. Hannon, Patrick Healy.
FISHINGCREEK—Amos Hartman, J. M. Ammerman, Norman M'Henry, Samuel Coleman.
FRANKLIN—R. S. McHenry, Jonathan Loreman, Jacob Artley.
GREENWOOD—A. J. Derr, Derr's P. O.; John Leggott, Iola; Jacob Wellliver, Eyer's Grove; Wm. Black, Rohrsburg; Phil. Young, Millville.
HEMLOCK—Mathias Girton, Simon Reichard, Lawrence L. Hartman, Jacob Martz.
JACKSON—Frank Trivelpiece, J. W. Kitchen, Frank Fritz.
LOCUST—A. M. Johnson, Christian Small, Charles Beaver, Adam Dinsmore.
MADISON—Charles H. Fruit, Baltis Sterling, John M. Smith.
MAIN—Gilbert Shuman, Freas Bowman, George Breish.
MIFFLIN—Isaac Andreas, C. W. Hess, E. Schweppenheiser.
MONTOUR—James Quick, Rupert; Henry Lazarus, Grovania; I. W. Baylor, Catawissa.
MT. PLEASANT—Sam'l Hartzel, Lightstreet, Mack Ikeler, Mordansville; Isaac Appleman, Wellsville.
ORANGE—L. M. Sleppy, Theodore Rush, Miles DeLong.
ROARINGCREEK—James Knittle, Wm. B. Houck, Valander Fetterman.
PINE—D. P. Gordner, Pine Summit, J. R. Fowler, Pine Summit; Daniel Robbins, Derr's.
SCOTT—L. K. Kelchner, A. C. Hidlay.
SCOTT, E—B. F. Beighard, Eli Schneidman, Wm. Savage.
SUGARLOAF—Alfred Cole, Daniel Steadman, Aaron Fritz, E. F. Laubach.

RULE ON HEIRS.

ESTATE OF HUMPHREY M. PARKER, DEC'D.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss:

To Rachel J. Parker, Wm. U. Parker, Ruth A. Parker, Rucina, intermarried with Jonathan H. Conner, Sam uel E. Parker, Mary A., intermarried with Daniel Asheiman, and three grand children, Rachel Hoyt, Sarah Hoyt and John Hoyt, children of Rebecca Hoyt, dec'd, and Phebe Manning, Lucina Manning and Gertrude Manning, the grandchildren being children of Hannah J. Manning, dec'd, lineal descendants of Humphrey M. Parker, deceased, and to all other persons interested, Greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Humphrey M. Parker, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why it shall not be sold. And hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1886.

WM. H. SNYDER, Clerk of O. C.
aug13 Samuel Smith, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of Al. Vend. Ex., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia Co., Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Cross Keys Hotel in Berwick on

Saturday, September 18, '86,

at 10 o'clock a. m., All those two certain lots, situate in Berwick, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the corner Front and Pine streets in said town of Berwick, thence along Front street ninety-nine feet to lot No, sixteen, thence by the same two hundred feet, more or less, to Canal street, thence by Canal street ninety-nine feet to Pine street, and thence along Pine street two hundred feet, more or less, to Front street, the place of beginning. The same being lots No. 19 and 20 in plan of Berwick, Pa., on which are erected a two-story brick dwelling, with basement, a large frame stable, coal house, pig pen and outbuildings. Fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

All that certain piece of land in Briarcreek Twp., Columbia county, Pa. Beginning at the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Berwick, Pa., at corner of Rasley land, thence by the same thirty-two and six-tenths perches to a corner, thence north seventy-four degrees east seventeen perches, thence seventeen and one-fourth degrees west twenty-seven and seven-tenths perches, more or less, to public road, thence south eighty-seven degrees west thirteen and six-tenths to place of beginning, containing three acres, more or less.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Chester Cope vs. S. B. Bowman and A. F. Creasy and to be sold as the property of S. B. Bowman.

JACKSON, Atty. SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

WE ARE SELLING THE

OSBORNE

Self Binder, Harvesters & Mowers.

We have the only full steel frame binder in market, and are selling it at fair prices. Dont be talked into buying 1884 and 1885 machines at the price we are selling 1886 machines.

COME AND EXAMINE OUR 2 NEW MOWERS.

REAR AND FRONT CUT. ALSO OUR

Junior Right-Hand Binder.

the only one in the country for sale, and you will be convinced. A full line of Osborne repairs alway on hand. We can also furnish repairs for all of the old make of Osborne machines. Constantly on hand a full line of knives, rivets, etc., for all makes of reapers and mowers.

HARMAN & HASSERT.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR F. F. ADAMS & CO., FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO
Sole agents of the following brands of Cigars.
HENRY CLAY, LONDRES, NORMAL, INDIAN PRINCESS, SAMSON, SILVER ASH.

Alexander Bros. & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES, FRUITS AND NUTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HENRY MAILLARDS FINE CANDIES.

FRESH EVERY WEEK.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

ANY ORDER FOR FESTIVALS will be SUPPLIED WITH THE LOWEST **Market Prices,** AS FOLLOWS:
ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS, PEANUTS, ENGLISH WALNUTS, CREAM NUTS, ALMONDS, POP CORN BALLS.

THE HAMBURG CHAMPION PLOW

Is pronounced by leading farmers superior to any plow in the market for lightness of draught and durability. Its work is unexcelled. Also

REVERSIBLE PLOW SHARE.

Farmers will find this invention a saving to them of at least two-thirds the expense for plow shares. These shares are fitted to all leading chilled plows.

FOR SALE BY

FARMERS' PRODUCE EXCHANGE, LIMITED,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

MARLIN Magazine Rifle.

For large or small game, all sizes. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed, and the only absolutely safe rifle on the market.

BALLARD GALLERY, SPORTING AND TARGET RIFLES, world renowned. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

aug6 4t D.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Persing, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Persing, late of Locust Twp., Col. Co., Pa., dec'd having been granted to the undersigned admr., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

FRANKLIN PERSING, Admr.
July 19, 1886. Mt. Carmel, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Sitler, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

Letters of administration in said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

WILLIAM LAMON, Adm.
J.25-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LYDIA STONENERG, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Lydia Sponenberg, late of Briarcreek Twp., Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to N. U. Funk, residing in Scott Twp., said county, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

N. U. FUNK,
aug6 6t. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Emanuel Krum, late of Scott Twp.

Letters of administration in said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator, all persons indebted to said est

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1886.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:15 a. m.	8:29 a. m.
9:30 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
2:02 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
5:40 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:52 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
6:23 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:14 a m	6:44 p m

PUBLIC SALES.

SEPT. 4.—N. U. Funk, administrator of the estate of Lydia Sponenberg, late of Briarcreek township, deceased, will sell valuable personal property consisting of ninety bushels of old wheat, beds and bedding, and a lot of household furniture at 10 a. m.

AUGUST 20.—Jacob Geisinger, administrator, will sell valuable personal property at the late residence of Eli Pealer, dec'd, in Pealertown, Fishingcreek township, at 10 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—A load of pine wood sawed in length not over two feet long, suitable for fire place. Inquire at this office before delivering.

FOR SALE—A good farm near Light Street containing over 97 acres, well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation. Also a timber tract of 75 acres in Jackson township. Also 1 wheelbarrow, 1 Scotch harrow, 1 cutting box, 1 set buggy harness, and numerous other things will be sold cheap. Apply to G. W. BARTCH,
tf Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—One new Sloan side bar buggy. One Sloan jump-seat carriage in good condition with shafts, pole and brake. One old buggy. One double heater. Inquire of L. E. Waller. july9

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell 40 or 50 acres, more or less, to suit purchasers, from the south side of his farm in Hemlock township. Three good springs of water, good building site, public road through the land, about 5 acres of timber, small stream of water through land. Price $15 per acre in payments. For particulars inquire of Reuben Bomboy, Buckhorn, or Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg. J4,6 mos.

FOR SALE.—A very desirable property, on Market street in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa. nearly opposite Rev. D. J. Waller. Lot 61 feet in width and 198 feet in depth. An alley on the north and east, lot of D. J. Waller on the south. Market street on the west. The dwelling house is a large two story brick with Mansard roof, water, gas and sewer drainage, a good large stable, good fruit, and good well of water.

Also a house and lot in Catawissa fronting on 3rd street, above Pine street, a good two story frame dwelling house with two story kitchen attached.

MICHAEL F EVERLY
April 7, '86, tf. Bloomsburg, Pa.

Personal.

Mrs. I. S. Kuhn went to Mahanoy City Wednesday to attend the funeral of her neice.

Rev. J. R Dimm preached in the Lutheran church Sunday evening to a large audience.

Rev. W. C. Campbell of Roanoke, Virginia, will occupy the pulpit of the Presbyterian church next Sabbath, Aug. 22d.

Mrs. John Linker and Mrs. John Jacobs, of Danville, and Mrs. Henry Jacobs, of Hazleton, were visiting in town on Saturday last.

David Lowenberg R. R. Little, A. L. Fritz and Geo. E. Elwell accompanied the delegation to the state convention on Tuesday, as lookers on.

C. W. Funston, J. Reifsnyder, J. Wells, C. W. McKelvy, G. A. Clark and some other wheelmen, whose names we did not learn, went to Williamsport on Thursday to attend the bicycle meet.

George Hart, brother of William Hart, took his friends by surprise one day last week when he returned from the west after an absence of twelve years. His present home is at Edmund, Wisconsin, where he is engaged in the zinc mines. He has done much traveling during his absence, having been in nearly all of the western states. For a number of years the Episcopal choir of this town was greatly improved by the addition of his fine voice, and we are glad to know that he has kept up his love of music. He has a rich baritone voice, and he knows how to use it. It is his intention to remain here until fall.

The squirrel season opens on September 1st.

Moyer Bros. have been appointed agents for the sale of tickets by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

There was a Harvest Home party at the White Hall hotel last night, Thursday. J. A. Landower is the proprietor.

Everybody can shave themselves with the Patent Safety Razor at Schuyler's hardware store. Cannot cut yourself.

A basket picnic will be held by the Bloomsburg Grange on Saturday, the 21st., in Reuben Hess' grove, at Rupert.

The Berwick *Democrat* says that Dr. T. C. Harter of Nescopeck has purchased a half interest in the Engle clock for $7,500.

The work on the ceiling of the Law Library, executed by Coffman & Menagh, is a very fine specimen of their skill in frescoing.

Solomon Heist died suddenly at Iron Dale Monday evening, aged about 55 years. Mr. Heist had been in the employ of the Irondale furnace for about thirty-five years.

A large pic-nic from Nanticoke will be held in Oak Grove on Wednesday next. If the day be favorable it is thought the party will number between two and three thousand.

A game of base ball was played at the Park Friday of last week between the Lumber City Giants (colored) of Williamsport and the Bloomsburg nine, resulting in a score of 9 to 13 in favor of the visitors. The most of the runs of the visiting club were made on account of wild throwing.

The annual Harvest Home services of the Orangeville Reformed charge will be held as follows: On Thursday Sept. 2 at Hidlay at 10 a. m. and at Orangeville at 7.30 p. m.; on Friday Sept. 3 at St. James at 10 a. m. and Zion at 2.30 p. m.; on Sunday Sept. 5 at Briarcreek at 2.30 p. m.

A. HOUTZ, Pastor.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Aug. 17, 1886:

Miss Alice Hittle, Hiram Tanner.

CARDS.

Hiram Tanner.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

Mrs. Laura King died at her home at Phillipsburg, Centre county, Wednesday morning at four o'clock of typhoid pneumonia. She was sick but a short time. Her mother (Mrs. Eshleman) went over to see her but a few days ago, and was with her at the time of her death. She leaves a husband and five children to mourn her early death. The body will be brought to Bloomsburg Friday noon over the Phila. & Reading railroad, and will be taken direct to Rosemont cemetery.

The train due here at 6.36 p. m. on the D. L. & W. was two hours late last Saturday. The delay was caused by an accident on the Northern Central below Selinsgrove Junction. The breaking of an axle on an oil tank car wrecked the train and the oil was fired from a "hot box." The heat was so intense that nothing could be done but wait until the oil was consumed. This obstructed the track all day, and the north bound train for which the D. L. & W. waited at Northumberland was two hours late.

The new county history is evidently making progress. Some eight or ten gentlemen are already engaged in gathering data, and others will come as the work advances. Each writer has his special assignment in the general plan, and is made responsible for the accuracy and thoroughness of his department. The latest addition to the company already here, is Mr. J. McFarland, of Philadelphia, who is assigned to Benton township. Mr. McFarland is a pleasant gentleman, full of enthusiasm for his work, and will undoubtedly find much in the upper valley of the Fishing creek to make note of. We bespeak his cordial reception.

Howard Bidleman had his leg broken on Thursday of last week. He had been to Mahanoy City in company with John Shuman, and on his return home when near Zion's Grove, one of the horses got his leg on a trace, and as Mr. Shuman got off the wagon to remedy the trouble, the horses suddenly started on a run. Mr. Bidleman fearing the team would run down a steep bank, jumped off the wagon and broke his leg below the knee. The team ran but a short distance until it was caught. Bidleman was placed on a wagon and taken to Mainville, a physician examined the broken limb, but on account of its swelling could not set it, so he was obliged to be brought home, and on Saturday the limb was set.

Frances, eldest daughter of Joshua Fetterman, died at the Danville Asylum last Friday, aged 40 years. Those who knew her before she began to suffer from a clouded intellect, remember her as a young lady of lovely disposition, whose friends included all her acquaintances. Just as she had reached womanhood when all the world was bright around her, there came a blight upon her life, and for seventeen long weary years she suffered from mental disorder that made her existence a burden. In her case death has no victory and the grave no sting. The funeral was held on Saturday afternoon, and in the absence of Rev. F. P. Manhart the services were conducted by Rev. J. R. Dimm, and Rev. D. J. Waller Jr.

Under the new tax law the collector is only required to make one demand and that is to be made six months after date of notice. If tax is not paid upon demand, the collector may levy after the lapse of thirty days. The law has one advantage, the taxpayer is not annoyed by frequent calls from the collector, and according to the new law, the collector is required to make only one demand, and if not paid to him then, or within the thirty days, he may proceed to collect by levy, and he is then entitled to the same fees as a constable, including mileage, etc. It will be to the best interests of taxpayers to pay their taxes promptly, especially before the expiration of six months, when the additional 5 per cent. will have to be paid. By paying within 60 days a reduction of 5 per cent is made.

Why Chewing-Gum is Injurious.

From the Nashville Union.

"The flavoring is usually poisonous" replied the doctor, "and by its constant presence, in however small a quantity, it sets up an inflammation. But the habit is otherwise pernicious. The untiring motion of a gum chewer's jaws provokes a superfluous flow of saliva—just as if there was always a pinch of salt on the tongue and wears out the salivary glands. Gum chewing retards digestion. If a woman fills her stomach with water or saliva she drowns the gastric juices, also the interminable attrition wears out the teeth, and foreign flavor by degrees renders the breath more and more disagreeable. The practice is bad in every way."

Get Registered.

Thursday, September 2d, is the day for the registration of voters. Voters are lost at every election by simply neglecting to attend to this matter. Do not take it for granted that you are on the list, or that your residence can easily be established. Get registered and pay your taxes and run no risks.

Sheriff's Sales.

Last Saturday afternoon Sheriff Smith sold at the court house the property of T. F. Young in Jackson to C. W. Miller Atty. for $655.

Also the property of J. F. Keller in Berwick to David Gross for $650.

It is estimated that there are one hundred thousand sufferers from hay fever in the United States; a number about four times greater than the regular standing army. This number could be reduced to a mere regiment if all would resort to Ely's Cream Balm.

Jerseytown.

The oats are nearly all housed. The crop is a good one. Many say that the corn, in a measure, will be a failure.

Wm. Dasher sold his pony last week to Mr. Reed of Mifflinburg receiving for it $125.

It is said that the Salvation Army which is now at Millville intends coming to Jerseytown soon. It cannot come too soon for some; that is many have expressed the desire to have the army here.

Mr. Wm. Gingles was somewhat seriously hurt last week by being thrown from his buggy.

The carpenters are rapidly pushing the work on Mr. J. A. Funston's new house.

Isaac Whipple's new house is nearly finished and he will move into it soon.

Some of our boys attended the festival in Greenwood last Saturday.

Mr. W. Sanborn of New York has been visiting Mr. Charles Smith.

Mr. Ed. Breugler of Williamsport is visiting Mr. E. W. McCollum.

Miss Bell Derr of White Hall has been visiting in town.

Miss Ida Stout returned home from Washingtonville last Sunday.

The two Misses Kreamer of Philadelphia are visiting at Mr. C. Kreamer's.

Mrs. Wm. Blee of Pottsville is visiting her daughter Mrs. Jacob Winterstteen.

Among the strangers at church on Sunday were noticed Mrs. and Mr. M. L. Sheep and J. R. McVicker.

Our genial young merchant J. J. Kreamer took a trip down the valley last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. A. K. Smith goes to Harrisburg this week to attend the Convention.

The annual examination of applicants for schools in Madison is Monday next.

A small company of negroes were through here last week and amused the people for a time with their songs. Those who heard them say they sing well and deserve the few pennies they get for their singing.

Every Sunday hundreds of people visit the place where the men are working on the rail road to see how the work is progressing. Of course a rail road is certain to go through and railroad talk is waning in interest and becoming an old story. No doubt the first few times the iron horse goes through the valley there will be a slight bubble of excitement and then the good farmers will settle down to the cultivation of their broad acres and in a short time all will be moving along again in the even tenor of their way.

Orangeville.

Our little town has for the past few weeks presented an appearance of unusual activity owing largely to the working on the B. & S. R. R. in this immediate vicinity. We are beginning to grow accustomed to seeing and meeting the swarthy sons of Italy now. The gang under supervision of Wm. Hughes is making rapid progress in excavating and grading above the iron bridge. They have given our people a fine opportunity of witnessing the power of dynamite using it for the removal of stumps etc. By placing a couple of small cartridges under a stump and exploding them it leaves nothing but the hole in which the stump stood.

A Salvation crowd from Espy have been holding meetings in Lewis' hall for some time past, but so far without any success in making recruits.

Last week for a couple of nights we were edified or humbugged by Dr. Clark's lightning tooth pulling crew. The Dr. and our local physicians and teeth pullers did not seem to affiliate. One of the Drs. asserted that the oil used by Clark to deaden pain was cocaine and Dr. Clark called him a liar.

The Orangeville academy opens on the 16 inst. with the prospect of a larger attendance than it has been favored with for several years which speaks well for the abilities and popularity of its principal, Prof. Harkins. The Prof. deserves his success as he works hard for the advancement of his pupils, while as to his ability and discipline there is no question. He is a Christian gentleman and parents sending their children to him can feel assured he will do all he can to make them worthy citizens and scholars.

State Normal School.

The State Normal School of the Sixth District, at Bloomsburg, will begin the fall term Tuesday, August 31st, 1886. The new building containing twenty-six recitation rooms greatly improves the facilities for teaching. The steam heating apparatus has been much improved and connected with the boilers of the Bloomsburg Steam and Electric Light Co. For the seventh consecutive time it is true that "the number of students last year was larger than ever before." Although the Senior class was larger than ever before it, all were approved by the State Board of Examiners. Candidates for the Senior class will be examined at the opening of the year in the Junior studies, and that examination in those branches will be final; thus the Seniors will be relieved of much anxiety, and undue pressure. Five students of last year have already been admitted to college. Students having a card from the Principal get half fare on the L. V., Reading, and D. L. & W. R. Rs. Full professional standing as teacher is given by the diploma. For catalogue address

REV. D. J. WALLER, JR.,
Principal.

The Grangers' Picnic at Williams-Grove.

The thirteenth annual picnic and exhibition of Patrons of Husbandry will be held at Williams Grove, Cumberland county, Pa., commencing August 30th and continuing six days. The exhibition will be the largest ever held under the auspices of the society. It is expected that over 150,000 practical farmers, representing not less than twenty-five States, will attend the meeting, and prominent agriculturalists, statesmen and governors will deliver lectures and addresses. The display of agricultural machinery, horticultural and farm products, stock and poultry, will be large and imposing. The grounds will be illuminated with electric light in the evenings, when there will be music, balloon ascensions, and other amusements. Several restaurants on the grounds will furnish refreshments.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on August 30th, 31st, September 1st, 2d and 3d, sell excursion tickets to Williams Grove, good to return until September 6th, inclusive, from Catawissa at $2.70 for the round trip.

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

Now is the time to purchase your Fall and Winter coal, as we propose furnishing stove coal, in car lots, say five or six tons, the same as furnished on the D. L. & W. R. R., 2240 lbs. to the ton, each ton to be weighed by Fairbanks' scales. All coal from the Lee Mines—White Ash.

O. A. JACOBY.
Port Noble, August 13, 1886. 3t.

Rev. L. Zahner's Resignation and the Reply of the Vestry of St. Paul's.

On Monday evening, the 10th inst., Rev. L. Zahner handed his resignation as Rector of St. Paul's church to the Vestry then in session. The resignation was accepted, to take effect November 1, and a committee was appointed to draft an appropriate answer to Mr. Zahner's communication. The correspondence appears in full below:

THE RESIGNATION.

To the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.:

Gentlemen:—Having received an invitation to become the Rector of All Saints' Church, Omaha, Nebraska, at a salary of $2000.00 and a rectory, and having served as your Rector for almost ten years, I beg that you will accept this, my resignation, of the Rectorship to which you did me the honor of calling me on November 23, 1876.

In asking you to sever this interesting relation between us, I desire to express my profound gratitude to you for the uniform kindness and constant support which you have given me in administering the duties of my office. I rejoice with you in the material results which have been accomplished—the consecration of the church the building of the rectory, and the accumulation of about one thousand dollars for the building of a chapel; and I trust also that at the great day when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed and every man shall receive the just reward of his inheritance, the fruits of the spiritual harvest of my ministry among you may be equally abundant.

I desire my resignation to take effect on November 1 1886.

Very Faithfully,
Your Friend and Rector,
August 9th 1886. LOUIS ZAHNER.

THE REPLY

REV. L. ZAHNER, Dear Sir:—Your communication announcing your call to All Saints, Omaha, and asking us to accept your resignation as rector of St. Paul's, leaves but one thing for us to do, and that is to comply with your request, which we are compelled to do with great regret. To do otherwise would be of no avail, as we have no right to expect that you could be induced to remain here, when you are invited to enter upon a larger and more important field of labor in a parish where your services will be so much better rewarded in a pecuniary way, than we have been able to offer you here.

The departure of yourself and family from St. Paul's will no doubt be a painful one to you, as it will be to us, and to the congregation which you have so faithfully served for nearly ten years. You will leave many warm friends behind you both in and out of your flock, and you will enter upon your duties in a distant diocese with our heartiest wishes for your success and happiness.

Under your administration a church debt of long standing, amounting to $3,700, was paid, and the church consecrated in 1882. This debt was incurred in the erection of the new church, and was a burden upon the parish when you entered upon your ministerial duties here. A new Rectory was erected in 1884 at a cost of about $6,000, and for this purpose nearly $1,600 was raised mostly through your efforts. In addition to this, a fund of $1,000 has been accumulated by the several Guilds of the parish for the erection of a chapel, under your direction, and action has been taken to secure additional funds sufficient to pay off our entire debt of about $600, so that your successor will be able to enter upon his duties with a clean balance sheet.

In the accomplishment of these results we are largely indebted to your untiring efforts, not only in soliciting funds, but in subscribing much more liberally of your own means than you ought to have done, for the payment of our indebtedness.

Through your work St. Paul's has assumed a prominent position in the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, and you were recognized as one of the most active opponents to the division of the Diocese, and with your assistance the scheme was defeated. You have served on many important committees connected with our Diocesan work, and have enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the Bishops, and your departure will therefore be felt, not only in the parish, but in the entire Diocese.

May the Holy Spirit guide and protect you in your new home is the hope and prayer of Yours Sincerely,

E. R. DRINKER, C. C. MARR,
B. F. HARTMAN, GEO. E. ELWELL,
C. F. KNAPP, J. H. MAIZE,
Vestry of St. Paul's Church.
Bloomsburg, August 16, 1886.

Cat-R is the trade mark of the most successful preparation on the market, Keller's Catarrh Remedy. It has worked wonders and is no ordinary patent preparation. See advertisement.

East Benton.

J. E. Edson, merchant and huckster of Benton township raised 97½ bushels of onions on ¼ acre of ground.

An exciting game of base ball was played last Saturday afternoon at Cambra, between the Cambra and Shickshinny clubs. After playing 9 innings, each club scored 24. The game closed after sundown—hence too late to break the tie. There was excellent batting and some very good catches made. The most interesting feature of the day was the cheering of the many ladies who had assembled to witness the game, as the Cambra club, who were far behind and considered "badly left," successfully brought up their little end to a tie in the last inning. This was considered a master feat on the "home stretch." On Saturday afternoon the 28th. inst. it was decided to play another match game between these two clubs, at Shickshinny.

There was also a game of five innings played between the Pinecreek and Townhill clubs, resulting in a total rout of the latter club. A festival was held in the evening for the benefit of the Cambra club.

It is reported that Ben Young, of Fishingcreek, threshed oats that yielded 22 bushels per 100 sheaves.

We notice some corn-fields that can not possibly yield 10 bushels per acre. Most all corn fields are very spotted. The "white grub worms" have nearly destroyed the corn crop for many farmers in this locality. Should a drought now set in many farmers would get no corn at all worth mentioning. But buck-wheat promises well.

The Best in the Market.

We would remind our friends and former patrons and the public generally, that we are still handling D. M. Osborne & Co's Reapers, Mowers and Binders, of which we have on hand a full line, covering all the latest improvements, which are added to these excellent machines every year.

We keep constantly on hand a line of extras for the above machines and make a specialty of repairing, not only the Osborne machines, but all kinds of mowing and reaping machines.

We have always on hand a full line of knives for all makes of machines. We have a large stock of the very best of binder twine, which we are offering for 15 cents per pound. Inviting all to examine our machines before purchasing elsewhere we are respectfully HARMAN & HASSERT.

The Berwick Centennial.

SOME DATA RELATING TO THE TOWN'S SETTLEMENT—NOTABLE EVENTS, ENTERPRISES, BUILDINGS, ETC.

Authorities differ as to the exact time to celebrate the centennial of the Borough of Berwick, Columbia county. The people there say 1886 is the proper year. Hon. Steuben Jenkins says it should be next year. While Dr. Egle, in his history of Pennsylvania, says Berwick was first settled in 1783, and this date coincides with that given in Day's Historical Collections of Pennsylvania, published in 1843. In the Berwick *Independent* of July 14, 1876, still another date is given, it being stated that Berwick was founed in 1780 by Evan Owen, whose name would indicate Welsh origin, who came from Philadelphia in a Durham boat. He built a habitation and laid out a town, which he called Owensville. He subsequently named the town Berwick, after his birthplace in Scotland, along the river Tweed. His house was of logs upon a site now occupied by the St. Charles Hotel. The settlers who immediately followed were Robert and John Brown, Englishmen; Samuel Jackson, a brother-in-law of Owen; James Evans, a millwright; Henry Traugh, a tanner; John Smith, a shoemaker, and John Jones.

John Brown opened the first hotel, and it was the favorite stopping place for travelers between Wilkes-Barre and Northumberland. This hotel stood where the Y. M. C. A. building now stands.

The next hotel was built by John Jones, at corner of Market and Front streets, and was kept by him.

Abraham Klotz kept the Jones hotel stand a long while; then Frederick Nicely, during whose time it was known as the Cross Keys. The St. Charles hotel was the first brick structure in the town. It was first known as the Seybert stand, then as the Rising Sun. Its present name was but recently applied. After Seybert it was kept successfully by Connelly, Leidy, Ruch, Miller, Hoyt, Correll, McNair, Stedman, Enke and Seely.

Dr. Headly kept a hotel in what is known as the old Headly house, the present residence of H. R. Bower.

A market house was erected in 1805, it serving for schools, religious services, public meetings and elections.

Game was plenty in those days and wolves were a common nuisance.

John Jones opened the first store about 1800. Other early storekeepers were J. & A. Miller, J. & E. Leidy, Thomas Richardson, Matthew McDowell, Wright & Slocum, Robert McCurdy, Stowers & Ellis, Clark, Drilly & Scoville, Wm. C. Reynolds, Gilmore & Shuman, Rittenhouse & Shuman, Headley & Bahl, Headley, McNair & Co., Fowler & Driesbach, J. & J. Bowman, who were succeeded by C. B. Bowman, George Lane, who was a Methodist preacher and for a long time identified with the Book Concern, New York.

The first farmer was Sebastian Seybert, who had also a store and blacksmith shop. His farm was at the Swamp, in Salem township, two miles above Berwick.

Among the early comers were Mr. Davenport, the Malloys, Samuel Herrin, Wm. Cox, Paul Thompson, (who was a potter,) the Vernetts and Marshalls. Joseph Stackhouse brought fruit trees from Bucks Co., which he planted in the square, comprised between Second, Third, Mulberry and Vine streets. The first lawyer was Bancroft; first judge, John Cooper; first doctors, Moreland and Reisswick; first postmaster, Wm. Brien; first schoolmaster, Isaac Holloway; first Sunday schoolman, D. Bowen, first preachers, Carson and Painter; first coopers, John and Peter Solt; first carpenter, John Brown; first blacksmith, Aquila Star; first tailor, Benjamin Dean; first mason, Jonathan Cooper; first dyer, Bush; first tanner, Henry Traugh; first dentist, Vallershamp; first tinner, Hiram Inman; first gunsmiths, Sleppy & Co.; first wheelwright, James Evans; first silversmith, Marshall; first milliner, Roxana Courtright; first painter, Abel Dalby; first butcher, Stackhouse; then Jonathan Cooper; first weaver, Polly Mullen; first cabinet maker, Samuel Herrin; first saddle and harness-maker, Col. John Snyder; first lime burner, John Jones.

Wm. Brien kept the first ferry. The first bridge was built in 1814 by Theodore Burr, it being carried away by a freshet 21 years later. Its officers were A. Miller, Sr., president; John Brown, treasurer; managers, Silas Engle, Thomas Bowman, Elisha Barton, Jr. After a few years a new bridge was built, the State contributing $10,000, and this structure still stands. The contribution on the part of the State was obtained through the efforts of Jesse Bowman, who was delegated to visit Harrisburg and urge the matter before the Legislature. The bridge was built by Eliphalet Edson and Charles Barrett. Its cost was about $45,000. John Bowman was president in 1837, when it was finished, and until 1843. He was succeeded by his brother, Jesse Bowman, who continued in office during his life. Others who helped the enterprise through were S. F. Headley, J. T. Beach, Dr. A. B Wilson, Robert Smith and Judge Mack.

In 1805 several Philadelphia capitalists constructed the Nescopeck turnpike. The Tioga and Susquehanna turnpike was opened in 1818, and the first stage line was run to Mauch Chunk by Andrew Shiner. The first stage line between Wilkes-Barre and Northumberland was run by the Horton Brothers, and it antedated the above a number of years.

Evan Owen was squire and settled all disputes. Every bear killed was brought to him and he divided it equally among the citizens. He was succeeded as squire by Samuel Herrin.

Columbia county was taken from Northumberland in 1814; Berwick was incorporated a borough in 1818.

The nearest mill was at Catawissa, 15 miles distant. Later the Rittenhouse mill, a mile or two below town, and the Evans mill, at Evansville, were built. Evan Owen built a mill along the river, intending to supply it with water therefrom, but the scheme proved a failure and was abandoned.

The first church was built by the Quakers, a long building that stood where the brick church now stands, they being the first denomination to have a church; the second was the Methodists, their original church being the second brick structure built in the town; it was abandoned to dwelling purposes, and a new church was constructed in 1845; this was displaced in 1870 by a more modern edifice; the third church was built by the Baptists in 1842, and the fourth by the Presbyterians in 1843, these congregations having worshipped for many years in the Methodist building.

Water was first supplied from Foundryville, and conducted through log pipes a distance of two miles. The present water works were built in 1848, the water being raised a height of about 100 feet to a reservoir by means of a steam pump from a large spring in the Susquehanna. Rev. J. H. Young, Dr. A. B. Wilson, Jesse Bowman and S. F. Headley were the prominent movers in this enterprise.

The mails were carried by post (on horse-back) and in 1800 Jonathan Hancock rode post from Wilkes-Barre to Berwick. The mail was carried once a week via Nanticoke, Newport and Nescopeck to Berwick, returning via Huntington and Plymouth.

The old academy was built in 1839 by Thomas Connelly, supplanting the market house in location and in its varied uses. A few years ago it was demolished and its space in Market street given up to street use, which was demanded, while a handsome new school building has taken its place further out Market street. This change took place in 1873.

Shad were seined by the wagon load and a load could be obtained for a barrel of salt, so scarce was this commodity. The best shad sold for four cents. One was caught weighing nine pounds. Butter brought six cents a pound and calico from thirty to fifty cents a yard.

The residents did their washing at the river and left their kettles along the shore the year round.

The first children born were John and Annie Brown, children of Robert. Annie became the wife of Jesse Bowman. She was the first person married in Berwick.

The Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R. was opened to Berwick in 1858.

The First National Bank was organized in 1864, with M. W. Jackson as president and M. E. Jackson cashier.

The first fire engine was obtained in 1825. A fire in the Jackson & Woodin works in 1857 destroyed it.

Berwick had its cannon, but little if anything has been seen or heard of it since the firing of a salute on the return of the Mexican soldiers, when through a premature discharge, Sam. Iddings lost an arm.

Drs. A. B. Wilson and Josiah Jackson began the practice of medicine in 1828. The latter had a store connected with his office. Drs. Beebe and Townsend were early practitioners, as also Dr. Langdon, who was rendered incapable to practice by dementia.

The first military company was organized by Charles Snyder. Training days were a great occasion, the batalion drills of infantry, cavalry, etc., making an imposing military display, to witness which the people in all the country roundabout visited the town.

Ground was broken for the North Branch Canal at Berwick, July 4, 1828. Mr. Pews had the contract for the Berwick section and Nicholas Seybert for the section above. There were fourteen drinking places in the town during the buildidg of the canal, and pure whisky sold at 3 cents a dram. Packet boats named the George Denison and Gertrude were launched by Miller Horton and A. O. Chahoon in 1835.

The accident resulting from the several attempts to navigate the Susquehanna is still remembered by some of our older residents. The Codorus, a boat built at York, drawing only 8 inches of water, made a successful trip to Wilkes-Barre and as far north as Binghamton in the Spring of 1826. A second steamboat, the Susquehanna, built at Baltimore, and drawing 14 inches, made the next attempt. It reached the Berwick falls May 3d, 1826. Rich pine wood was piled under the boiler, a full head of steam raised and the effort made to ascend the rapids. But the strain was too great and the boiler burst with sad reaults. Five persons were killed, two or three of whom are buried in the Berwick graveyard, and most of the twenty who remained on the boat were more or less injured.

Berwick's newspaper record dates close upon 1800. Wm. Caruthers made the initial attempt with the Berwick *Independent American* in 1812, he having started the paper some time previously in Nescopeck; Daniel Bowen issued a paper in 1827, Geo. Mack in 1832, J. T. Davis in 1834, then Wilbur & Joslyn, then Tate and Gengewer, then B. F. Gilmore, then D. C. Kitchen, then Pearce & Snyder, then J. M. Snyder, then Tate and Irwin, then W. H. Hibbs, then A. B. Tate, then J. S. Sanders.

M. W. Jackson and Judge Mack built a foundry in 1840, which was run by horse power. The firm changed to McCurdy & Jackson, then to M. W. Jackson and in 1849 to Jackson & Woodin. In 1872 it became the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Co., and this year also the rolling mill addition was made to the plant. The company has done a successful business, making fortunes for the several members, and it continues to be an institution of considerable magnitude.

The Odd Fellows Society is one of the old societies. It owns a handsome building, which was erected in 1867, and is a prosperous organization with large membership.

James Pratt, a soldier of the Revolution, was one of the early residents.

The oldest tombstone in the graveyard bears the date 1804. There are buried in the cemetery 2 soldiers of the revolution, 3 of the war of 1812, 2 of the war of Mexico, 11 of the rebellion.

The first cornet band was organized in 1841 by G. S. Tutton and led by J. M. Snyder.

The telegraph was extended into the town in 1850

The above contains the main data comprising Berwick's earlier history. No effort has been made to bring the record down to the present, which is manifestly needless when simply the earlier events are intended to be dealt with. No pretention to absolute correctness is assumed, as after the lapse of so many years it is extremely difficult to fix dates, names and events at all, to say nothing of the almost impossible task of arrangement in chronological order or historic sequence with such material as is at hand and the brief time that could be allotted to the subject.—*Wilkes-Barre Record.*

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE
Cod Liver Oil, With Hypophosphites.
In General Debility, Emaciation, Consumption and Wasting in Children.

Is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite for food, strengthens the nervous system and builds up the body It is prepared in a palatable form and prescribed universally by physicians. Take no other.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

To All Wanting Employment.

We want Live, Energetic and Capable Agents in every county in the United States and Canada, to sell a patent article of great merit, on its merits. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every householder, it might not be necessary to make an "EXTRAORDINARY OFFER" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from $150 to $200 a month clear and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least $100 in this time, ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. Any agent or general agent who would like ten or more counties and work them through sub-agents for ninety days and fail to clear at least $250 ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all unsold and get their money back. No other employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double the amount we guarantee, and but two sales a day would give a profit of over $125 a month, and that one of our agents took eighteen orders in one day. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. We would like to have the address of all the agents, sewing machine solicitors and carpenters in the country, and ask any reader of this paper who reads this offer, to send us at once the name and address of all such they know. Address at once, or you will lose the best chance ever offered to those out of employment to make money.

RENNER MANUFACTURING CO.,
116 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

The Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College.

Kingston, Pa., is a classical, scientific, and business school. Specialties: College preparation, teaching and business. Superior advantages in music, art and elocution. 18 instructors. Degrees given to ladies. Improved steam heat and Edison incandescent light throughout the buildings.

Fall term begins September 1, 1886. For catalogue, address, REV. L. L. SPRAGUE D. D., Principal. [aug13-6tald.

Death of Henry B. Knorr.

The death of Henry B. Knorr, on Friday, August 13, 1886, has removed from our community an aged and venerated citizen, and from the German Reformed Church, which he joined early in life, a faithful member. His funeral was held on Wednesday morning. He was buried at the brick church in Briarcreek township, where he attended church most of his life, and of which he was a deacon for many years. He was born on the 11th of February, 1809, in the territory now included in Centre township, of this county. He learned his trade, that of trimming, in Mifflinville, and worked at it a short time in Orangeville; he then returned to the farm on which he was born, in Centre township, and lived there till about 1856 when he quit farming and removed to Centreville, where he remained until the death of his wife, nine years ago. He then lived for 8 years with his son, Col. S. Knorr, in the town of Bloomsburg, and the last year preceding his death with his son, E. M. Knorr, in the same place. He married Miss Sarah Kelchner. He was active in politics and all matters concerning the community in which he lived. He leaves seven children, two being daughters.

For Toilet Use.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

AYER'S Hair Vigor has given me perfect satisfaction. I was nearly bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair. —Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

HAIR that has become weak, gray, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal.—Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

VIGOR, youth, and beauty, in the healthy appearance of the hair, may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "A disease of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do me any good until I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliant. My scalp is cured, and it is also free from dandruff.—Mrs. E. R. Foss, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

PERFECT SAFETY, prompt action, and wonderful curative properties, easily place Ayer's Pills at the head of the list of popular remedies for Sick and Nervous Headaches, Constipation, and all ailments originating in a disordered Liver.

I have been a great sufferer from Headache, and Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the only medicine that has ever given me relief. One dose of these Pills will quickly move my bowels, and free my head from pain.—William L. Page, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Full lines of velvets, brocade and striped, at lowest prices. Clark & Son.

Cloth for school dresses 25c. yd. at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

New full line of dress c

The Making of Wall Paper.

METHOD BY WHICH THE COLORS ARE APPLIED.

The paper on which the designs are printed is manufactured especially for this purpose, and is of varying weight. It is received in large heavy rolls, resembling the rolls of paper used in newspaper offices. This paper is first passed through the "grounding" machine where the ground color, be it light or dark, is applied to the surface of the paper by rollers, and then is rubbed in and thoroughly distributed by means of a set of brushes, some of which move from side to side, while others are stationary. Some of the improved machines can apply this ground color to two rolls at the same time. If it is desired that the paper shall have the silvered appearance seen in some papers a "mica" coat, as it is called, is applied. This coloring matter is pulverized isinglass mixed with white lead. The colors of this mixture cannot well be shaded, and, therefore, in such cases the differences in shade are made by using paper of different colors.

After the ground color has been applied the roll of paper is placed on a framework and is slowly unrolled, and then carried on an endless band over a large drum, resembling the cylinder of a printing press. The machine on which the paper is printed, in fact, resembles very closely a cylinder printing press, except that the process of printing is reversed; the paper passes over the drum or cylinder, and the designs are printed by the rolls, which are placed on the lower part of the framework and revolve in the same direction as the cylinder. Each roller is stamped with a different part of the figure forming the general design to be produced, and each of these portions of the design is printed in a distinct color.

APPLYING THE COLORS.

The colors are applied to the printing blocks or rolls by an endless band of muslin passing through a tank filled with the color for that particular block. As the band covered with the color passes from the tank it travels over or beneath a piece of metal having a toothed edge, technically known as a "doctor," and all superfluous paint is removed, running back into the tank. The printing rolls are so adjusted that each portion of the design is closely joined together, producing a harmonious effect. These printing machines print from two to twelve colors at the same time. The colors are prepared by a special process, so that they do not "run" or blend. The heavier shades are applied last, as a general thing though the arrangement of the colors and the printing blocks depends in great measure upon the design which is to be produced.

After passing over the cylinder the printed paper is carried to the dryer on an endless chain. This dryer extends the whole length of the factory, and by an ingenious arrangement the endless chain carrying the paper passes around a pillar and returns to the other end of the room. As the paper passes off from the cylinder it is caught up at intervals of about eight feet on wooded sticks called "carriers." These sticks are moved along by little projections on the endless chain, the paper hanging in loose loops or folds between the "carriers." The paper is carried along for a distance of 200 or 300 feet over coils of steam pipe, and thus is quickly dried. After hanging for a length of time varying from six to twenty-four hours, the paper is taken from the carriers and laid in a dry room, where it remains until the drying process is thoroughly complete. It is then taken to another room, where, by ingenious machinery, it is rolled in lengths of marketable size.

A COAT OF BRONZE POWDER.

If it is desired to apply a coat of bronze powder to make a figure, the figure which is to be thus treated is stamped on the paper as it passes through the printing machine with a heavy coat of varnish. Then, after passing once over the coil of steam-pipe in order that the other colors may be dried, the paper is sent through a long air-tight box, in which this bronze "dust" is sifted over the surface from a perforated tray, and the paper then passes around the end of the traveler and back over the hot air or steam pipes.

The finest and most elaborate designs however, are printed by hand. Each color must be stamped separately, and any one can at once distinguish paper that is printed by hand from that printed by machine. In the former at one of the margins will be found, at distances of about eighteen inches, fine lines or dots containing the colors forming the design. These are the marks guiding the men in their work of stamping the pattern. The block or die for each separate portion of the pattern which is to be printed in a certain color is eighteen inches in length. The workman presses this die upon a pad covered with the color, and then places it upon the paper as it lies on the table in front of him, taking care that the guide at the edge of the die joins the mark left on the margin of the paper. Placing a swivel over the block, he presses a lever with his foot thus stamping the form of the die on the paper. A boy attendant spreads the paper on a rack, where it is permitted to dry, and it is then taken to another machine where the same process is gone through in printing another portion of the design in another color, and this process is repeated in some instances a dozen or more times, until the entire design in all its more or less harmonious blending of colors, is produced.—*New York Evening Post.*

Over one million boxes of Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets sold in the past twelve months, purely upon their merits. Why suffer with Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Heartburn, and Female troubles, when J. H. Mercer offers you relief and positive cure in the Dyspepsia Tablets. He sells them on guarrantee.

J. H. Mercer wishes to make an assertion, which he can back with a positive guarantee. It is all about Acker's Blood Elixir. He claims for it superior merits over all other remedies of its kind, and guarantees for it a positive and sure cure for Rheumatism, Syphillis, and all blood disorders, it frees the skin from spots and disease, and leaves the complexion clear Ask him about it.

There are scores of persons who are suffering from some form of blood disorder or skin disease, such as Scrofula, Boils, etc., etc. After a practical test, J. H. Mercer asserts that Acker's Blood Elixir will certainly cure all such diseases, including Syphillis and Rheumatism. Itis not a patent nostrum, but a scientific preparation, he guarantees it.

Though cucumbers are great they very often get ahead of a fellow.

For Use in Emergencies.

A LIST OF MEDICINES.

If there is anything that adds to one's comfort in an emergency, it is a closet shelf prepared for emergencies. That is clear. Accidents, nervousness, sudden pain, midnight calls for help, parcels that want doing up, broken crockery or ornaments, all find a ready answer to their calls on this carefully prepared shelf. It is so easy to prepare and keep in order, can be small or large, as one decides to confine its contents to a few things or enlarged to many. I intend to give a list for the smallest one that I think it advisable for any one to keep, be she keeping house or boarding.

First of all come the things that are to be ready for illness, sudden or otherwise: Camphor for faintness, headache or a sudden attack of diarrhœa, although for the latter there is nothing equal to a tablespoonful of raw flour in a glass of cold water, to be taken in two doses half an hour apart. A closely covered little box of raw flour is easily kept on the shelf to be often renewed, lest it get musty. A small tin can of flour and mustard, mixed in equal parts, ready to mix into a paste for a mustard plaster, is to me a pleasanter arrangement for a hastily required mustard plaster than the "mustard leaves" ready at the drug stores. In a little box beside this can should be old linen and cotton rags, for the other half of the plaster, as well as for cuts and bruises; also a strip of flannel a "finger" broad and three-quarters of a yard long, to be put upon the outside of a cotton cloth, several times folded and wet in cold water, for a compress for a sore throat. Keep your case of court plaster in this box of rags, and a spool of white linen thread, both conveniently near the necessary pair of small scissors.

Camphorated oil, which is best when made at home by dissolving camphor gum in warm olive oil until no more will dissolve, is invaluable in sore throats or chests or a cold on the lungs. Rub in well and there will be no cold taken afterward, as there is after the old-fashioned "gooose grease." Vaseline is good for this purpose also, as well as for many others that every one knows about. There is nothing for chapped hands equal to glycerine and tincture of hydrastis, fifteen drops of the latter to an ounce of glycerine. Wash the hands in warm water thoroughly, and before wiping rub in a little or good deal of the mixture, according to the need.

VARIOUS OTHER REMEDIES.

Tannin, a dry, greenish powder, is a great comfort where a sudden severe nose bleed occurs in the family. Once snuffing it up well into the nostrils generally ends the trouble. Tannin, forms with water, a good gargle for sore throat, as it is a healing astringent. It is the best thing for severe chafing, especially for infants. The effect is almost magical. Extract of hamamelis is another indispensable for this emergency shelf. It is really good for nearly all the ills mentioned on the wrapper of the bottle. An excellent way to get hamamelis is by the quart, and it is the cheaper way. On principle, my emergency shelf always holds olive oil, alcohol and ammonia. Hot Summer days and headaches find me grateful for my bay rum bottle. I quite forgot to put arnica in my remedy list, although it is decidedly second to tincture of calendulu for cuts or wounds. Both are to be diluted with water when used.

It is very pleasant to turn from the above list and point you to my musci-lage bottle. How many times you will use it if convenient on its shelf. Next it should stand a bottle of stratina, ot one of its relations in the cement family. If Clytie's head comes off, or the butter dish cover breaks in two, or your favorite china cup gets into so many bits that it will only do for an ornament after a vigorous use of the cement, you will be glad of the remedy. A bottle of shoe polish or a box of shoe paste is a handy thing when one dresses in a hurry. Last,but not least, comes a ball of twine. If you are fortunate enough to possess a silk bag, with pretty ribbons and a pair of scissors, to hold your string ball, it is delightful. Otherwise, a ball on the end of the emergency shelf will save much hunting for strings and much vexation of spirit. — JUNIATA STAFFORD, *in Good Housekeeping.*

Attempted Capture of a Chicago Editor.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

While on his recent visit to Detroit Lake, Wm. Penn Nixon, accompanied by his wife, visited White Earth Indian Agency. One morning he was chatting with Agent Sheehan, who was dilating upon the rapid progress made by the aborigines, when an Indian girl dashed up to the door upon a pretty pony, dismounted, and taking the train of her riding habit on her arm, walked imto the agency, presented a certificate from the surveyor in regard to fees paid, and she wished a patent for her land.

"Here," said Agent Sheehaa, "is a good illustration of just what we were speaking about."

The Indian girl, though a full blood, made an attractive picture in her bright riding habit, and the editor spoke up, saying, "By the way, how can I secure some land here?"

"Where do you live?" asked the red girl.

"In Chicago," replied the philosopher of the daily press.

"Oh, then, you'll have to marry me in order to obtain land here on the reservation," piquantly spoke up the maid.

"But I am already married; here is my wife."

"Yes, but she is old; I am young; I hear you can easily get a divorce in Chicago. Come here, marry me, and you can have land."

Her entreaties were so earnest and arguments so strong that the editor was compelled to use his utmost strategy in order to prevent completing the treaty with the Indian maid.

An experiment to test the speed of the swallow's flight has been made at Parvia, in Italy. Two hen bird's were taken from their broods, carried to Milan, and there released at a given hour. Both got back to their nests in thirteen minutes, which gave their rate of speed at eighty-seven and a half miles an hour.

The Chicago anarchists intimate that they were only joking. Very well, justice assumes a merry mood at times, and it would be an excellent joke to tickle the necks of these humorists with a rope.

J. H. Mercer would especially recommend to the ladies Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. As a laxative they have no equal. They are guaranteed to cure Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from a deranged stomach. With a free use of the Tablets, Sick Headache is impossible.

ELY'S Cream Balm CATARRH

was recommended to me for HAY FEVER. I have found it a specific for that dreaded disease. For ten years I have been a great sufferer. Cream Balm is the only preventive I have ever found. — F. B. Ainsworth, of F. B. Ainsworth & Co., Pubs., Indianapolis, Ind.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS. Druggists, Owego, N. Y. jy-23-r-d.

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AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

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BUCKEYE MACHINERY,

Glass Feed Fertilizer, Grain Drill, Cider Mill or anything Manufactured by the Company, can get them of

AARON SMITH, BUCKHORN, PA.

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D. LANCELL'S ASTHMA AND CATARRH REMEDY.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last 5 years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath. My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE FOR ASTHMA AND CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following condensed extracts from unsolicited testimonials, all of recent date:

Oliver V. H. Holmes, San Jose, Cal., writes: "I find the remedy all and even more than represented. I receive instantaneous relief."

E. M. Carson, A. M., Warren, Kansas, writes: "Was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany; tried the climate of different states—nothing afforded relief like your preparation."

T. E. Gates, County Treasurer, Philadelphia, Miss., writes: "Have used the Remedy. Would not live without it. Every one that uses it recommends it."

L. B. Phelps, P. M., Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 5 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physician did for me in fifteen years."

H. C. Plumpton, Joliet, Ill., writes: "Send Catarrh Remedy at once. Cannot get along without it. I find it to be the most valuable medicine I have ever tried."

Geo. W. Brady, Nelson Co., Ky., writes: "I am using the remedy. Gained 8 pounds in 3 weeks. Would not be without it."

Martin Fox, Little Falls, N. Y., writes: "Find Remedy excellent. Could not live without it."

We have many other hearty testimonials of cure or relief, and in order that all suffond discreption. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE FOR ASTHMA AND CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following condensed extracts from unsolicited testimonials, all of recent date:

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We have many other hearty testimonials of cure or relief, and in order that all sufferers from Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and kindred diseases may have an opportunity of testing the value of the Remedy we will send to any address TRIAL PACKAGE FREE OF CHARGE. Address,

J. ZIMMERMAN & CO., Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists, Wooster, Wayne Co., O. Full size box by mail $1. (may7-1y.

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BAUGH'S $25 PHOSPHATE is a Complete ANIMAL BONE MANURE

From the *Daily Record*, West Chester, Pa., of November 12th, 1884.

C. W. Dunning, Honeybrook, brings us some very nice looking ears. He had 20 acres in corn this year, which he manured with Baugh & Sons' Celebrated $25 Phosphate. His crop is a big one. He has no particular name for his corn except 'good corn.' A corn that he has grown for ten years past, selecting the seed long ago from several different varieties of corn, and each year he is very particular to select the best ears for seed. He has raised as much as 80 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. His crop this year is larger than that of last year.

COATESVILLE, Pa., June 8th, 1885.

J D PERKINS: "I have used BAUGH'S $25 PHOSPHATE several years (using it thoroughly in the same field alongside of other makes costing $30 to $35 per ton, and find that I get equally good and better results from Baugh's on corn, wheat and grass. I consider it as good and having a fertilizer as I have found in the market, and certainly the cheapest."

RICH'D W. SCHLACK.

EAU CLAIR, Pa., March 28th, 1885.

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Iron Work in all styles. Coal Screens a specialty. Iron Ladders, Wheels & Cresting. Blacksmithing in all branches. Estimates furnished.

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ODD ITEMS.

A life preserver—A good doctor.

A loan hand—The pawnbroker's

A nice place to sit—on an iceberg.

Did you ever see a walking match?

A shocking affair—A galvanic battery.

Sword fish steaks please the Nantucketers.

Did you ever see a bald-headed woman?

Cotton factories are increasing down South.

Europeans do not drink ice water at meals.

The popular diamond just now is salt-air.

White English sparrows are to be seen about Maple Rapids.

The season for bashful lovers—When they don't have to break the ice.

An advertisement in a live paper is of great assistance to a dentist. It "draws" for him.

He who is the most slow in making a promise is the most faithful in the performance of it.

Mrs. Folsom thinks that the President works too hard. The poor, dear girl needs a change.

A letter directed "Brass Door," Cape Breton, arrived at its place of destination, Brass d'Or, C. B.

The dentist is not generally a savage person, and yet he is frequently found grinding his teeth.

Southern people who are suffering from a scarcity of money are described as "one-gallused persons."

Two policeman were recently discharged in Cincinnati because they could neither read nor write.

Canada charges 40 cents for every bushel of peaches that enters that country from the United Staces.

"Oh what bird is that? I have just joined the Audubon Society, and am so interested in bird calls." "That's our goat."

China and Japan buy our dried apples freely. Thus does American industry help to swell the population of the Orient.

"Swooper," asked Niggler, "who are these Knights of Malta we read about?" "Must be some organization of brewers," replied Swooper.

"It's very curious," says a young lady whom we know, "that the tortoise from whom we get all our tortoise-shell combs, has no hair."

The fruit growers of Harrison county, Ind., are compelled to shake the apples from the trees in order to prevent the limbs from breaking.

Creditor—"Can you let me have my little bill?" Debtor—"Certainly, but don't destroy it. I may want to pay something on it in the future."

A municipal candidate, whose principal supporters are tavern keepers and shoemakers, proudly alludes to them as members of the bench and bar.

Texas *Siftings* wants to know the name of the goldsmith who made the welkin ring. The same jeweler, perhaps, who set the table in a roar.—*N. Y. Journal.*

Since the merchant tailors of Pittsburg published a black list old bills are being paid up rapidly, and new ones are not allowed to accumulate as rapidly as formerly.

The following notice is posted conspicuously in an office: "Shut this door and as soon as you have done talking on business serve your mouth in the same way."

We don't wish to be understood as finding fault with nature, but we do wish from the bottom of our hearts, that the luminous end of the firefly had been hitched to the mosquito.

A New York lawyer fell on the street from weakness of starvation the other day. Wonders will never cease. Now, if it had been one of his clients we shouldn't have been a bit surprised.

In Louisiana there are 148 children born each year to every thousand women of child-bearing age, 156 in Georgia and 187 in Texas. In New England the rate is 82; in the West about 122.

The lava beds about Oroville, Cal., are being utilized for agricultural purposes. A local paper says they are rapidly being turned into little orchards vineyards and gardens, and comfortable homes are becoming numerous.

The *Buffalo Express* thinks it violates no confidence in saying that there are even in Buffalo a few men who wear corsets, because, leaning over high desks all day long, they find that the corset supports the body as no other contrivance will.

How to Have a Nice Cool Cellar all Through the Summer Months

A great mistake is sometimes made in ventilating cellars and milk houses. The object of ventilation is to keep the cellars cool and dry, but the object often fails of being acomplished by a common mistake, and instead the cellar is made both warm and damp. A cool place should never be ventilated, unless the air admitted is cooler than the air within, or is at least as cool as that, or a very little warmer. The warmer the air, the more this moisture it holds in suspension. Necessarily, the cooler the air the more this moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool cellar is aired on a warm day, the entering air being in motion appears cool, but as it fills the cellar the cooler air with which it becomes mixed chills it, the moisture is condensed, and dew is deposited on the cold walls, and may often be seen running down them in streams. Then the cellar is damp, and soon becomes mouldy. To avoid this, the window should be opened only at night, and late—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is unhealthful—it is pure as the air of midday and is drier. The cool air enters the apartment during the night and circulates through it. The windows should be closed before sunrise in the morning, and kept closed and shaded through the day. If the air of the cellar is damp, it may be thoroughly dried by placing in it a peck of fresh lime in an open box. A peck of lime will absorb about seven pounds or more than three quarts of water, and in this way a cellar or milk room may soon be dried even in the hottest weather.—*Scientific American.*

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD. BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	8 30	....Scranton....	6 10	9 15	2 05
8 54	12 26	8 26	....Bellevue....	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 22	8 22	....Taylorville..	6 20	9 26	2 15
8 40	12 15	8 16	..Lackawanna..	6 27	9 34	2 22
8 33	12 08	8 10	....Pittston....	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 02	8 03	West Pittston..	6 40	9 47	2 36
8 22	11 58	7 58	....Wyoming....	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54	....Maltby.....	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50	.....Bennett....	6 53	10 00	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42	Plymouth June	7 02	10 10	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38	....Plymouth....	7 07	10 15	3 00
7 54	11 34	7 34	....Avondale....	7 12	10 20	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 30	....Nanticoke....	7 15	10 25	3 10
7 43	11 23	7 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 23	10 32	3 17
7 37	11 17	7 17	..Shickshinny..	7 27	10 44	3 30
7 18	11 00	7 00	..Hick's Ferry..	7 50	11 11	3 52
7 11	10 54	6 54	..Beach Haven..	7 57	11 06	3 58
7 05	10 47	6 47	.....Berwick....	8 04	11 13	4 05
6 58	10 41	6 41	..Briar Creek..	8 10	11 20	4 12
6 54	10 38	6 38	..Willow Grove..	8 14	11 25	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 34	.....Lime Ridge....	8 18	11 29	4 20
6 42	10 27	6 27	.....Espy.....	8 25	11 36	4 27
6 36	10 21	6 21	....Bloomsburg....	8 30	11 44	4 36
6 30	10 16	6 16	.....Rupert.....	8 36	11 50	4 40
6 25	10 11	6 11	Catawi'a Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
6 08	9 56	5 56	....Danville....	8 58	12 13	5 04
6 00	9 49	5 49	....Chulasky....	9 05	12 20	5 12
5 55	9 45	5 45	....Cameron....	9 08	12 25	5 17
5 40	9 32	5 32	Northumberland	9 25	12 40	5 35
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt. Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 182

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect June 13th, 1886. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.40 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.20 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.25 p. m.; New York, 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Rehovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.45 a. m.; New York 7.30 a. m. Baltimore, 5.35 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

7.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.00 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.00 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.30 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.40 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE